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The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A. Bicycles

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EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 107 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd July	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th "	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th "	"DELTA" *	8,097
23rd "	"NARKUNDA"*	16,118
30th "	"MOREA"	10,890
6th Aug.	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th "	"NOVARA"	6,850
20th "	"MANTUA"*	10,902
27th "	"DEVANHA"	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA"	8,056
10th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
17th "	"A steamer	
24th "	"NALDERA"*	15,825
1st October	"CHINA"	7,952
8th "	"PLASS"	7,346
15th "	"MOREA"	10,890
22nd "	"MALWA"*	10,941
29th "	"DELTA"	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

"MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
6th July	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th "	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August	"SOUDAN"*	To " " " " (* Through steamor from London)
29th July	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August	"MALWA"	
23rd Sept.	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July "HUGHLI" Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	——
6th July	CHAKDARA	Busreh direct.
7th "	BAMORA	Karachi & P. Gulf,
7th "	CHAKLA	Karachi direct.
15th "	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay, P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163. Telephone No. 1630.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	7th July
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Busbu Maru	— —	9th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi	3rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995	14th June	4th July
TatsunoMaru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th "
*Nichiyo Maru.	R. Oguri.	3357	2nd "	8th "
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	3rd "	11th "
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd "	5th Aug.
†SanukiMaru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th "	2nd "
TotomiMaru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st "	12th "
WakasaMaru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th "

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO., Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 396,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 925,00
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. B. BUCKLE, Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.

14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,56,73,62
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,86,73,62
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 2,81,11,46

BRANCHES:

London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Maandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Amunabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY, General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 16TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

BRIJ RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906. INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20 59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold

Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 43, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaee
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA, Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 602.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamsetji K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Boorjee & Co.).
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio,)

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RESERVE FUNDS. f. 425-513,284 equals: £35,542.774.

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Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit granted drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agents.

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Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary pro tem.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIOSS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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WANTED—A good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 5088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R716

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9830

WANTED—An experienced LINO-OPERATOR Good pay to a competent man, speed not less than 6,000 ems corrected. Apply K. T. ANKLESARIA, Tata Publicity Corporation Ltd., 64, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R705

WANTED.—An experienced GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE and a MATRICULATED MARATHI LADY as teachers. Apply, in person, to the AG. LADY SUPERINTENDENT, the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaon Back Road.
A

WANTED for two years, in the first instance, the services of a recently retired DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, with good Administrative qualifications. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar.
A C9904

WANTED—A SECRETARY on Rs. 70-4-90 plus Rs. 10 bicycles allowance. Engineering qualifications necessary. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before the 15th July, 1921. (Sd.) REWACHAND, President Mirpurkhas Municipality.
A C9971

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9948

WANTED—An ESTIMATOR and DRAUGHTSMAN, having experience of reinforced concrete drawings. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience and present salary, with testimonials to the BOMBAY CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD., 2 Dean Lane, Fort.
A C9966

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A SALESMAN for a Spinning and Weaving Mills. Only men with good experience in line need apply. Write stating full particulars as to age, previous experience, and least salary expected, with copies of testimonials to Box No 5082, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C9941

WANTED—Qualified TRANSLATORS for translating English and Urdu into Marathi, Gujarathi, Kanarese, Tamil or Telgu. Only those having proficient knowledge of English or Urdu and any one or more of the languages abovementioned need apply. Moslems preferred; but non-Muslims also can apply to Box No. 5087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R717

WANTED—A SANITARY INSPECTOR for Damoh Municipality. Pay Rs. 60 and cycle allowance Rs 5 per month. Post passionable. None should apply who is not a matriculate and who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyors Examination. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 20th of July 1921. L. S DHAGAT, President Municipal Committee.
A C9940

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council 49, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced PERSIAN TEACHER from 8-30—10-30. Good salary. Apply PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Charni Road Junction.
A R734

WANTED—A CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for Up-Country. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 5096, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9973

WANTED—An experienced LADY, who knows English to teach in a Zenana School. Free lodging. Pay Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 5095, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9961

WANTED—A competent STENOGRAPHER. Pay up to Rs. 110; also a good typist. Pay Rs. 60. Apply sharp in person to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C9964

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, qualified and experienced, for a Zemindary in Madura District. Good prospects. Apply by letter posting copies of diplomas and testimonials to PESTONJI D. PATEL, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R728

WANTED—A competent POLICE OFFICER for Bansda State, (Surat Agency) with long experience and knowledge of English, Retired British Pensioner will do. Applicants to apply with testimonials stating age, caste and terms of salary before the end of July, 1921. All references to DEWAN, BANSDA STATE.
A C9963

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young graduate in Arts of three year's standing and with good testimonials seeks EMPLOYMENT in a well established merchantile firm. Apply Box No. 5094, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R729

AN English qualified PARSI ENGINEER, A.M.I.M.E., A.M.S.C.E., (London), just returned from London, having practical experience of twelve years in Mechanical and Civil Engineering with knowledge of electricity and having worked in England and South America, seeks a Post as an Engineer or Works Manager, anywhere. Apply to DALAL, 10, Main Street, Poona.
B R714

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—Plot 64 for CHRISTIANS and others. Plot 65 for HINDUS. Rent moderate, Electric Light, near Chamar Bag, Post Office, PAREL.
C R731

TO BE LET for the season, an unfurnished BUNGALOW near Bund Gardens, Poona, with drawing, dining and 4 bed rooms, situation excellent. Apply KANGA and SAYANI, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort.
C C9899

TO LET—Strictly for Vegetarian Hindoos, one floor, well ventilated. Well suited to Hindoo habit. Rent Rs. 175. Apply K. T. DONGRE & CO., Pepire Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
C R735

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

TO BE LET at Poona for the season:—A newly built and commodious BUNGALOW, well furnished with E. L. in good and healthy locality with 6 bedrooms and their appertances. Apply for rent and particulars to JEHANGIR NANABHOY, 16, Napier Road, Poona.
C R707

TO BE LET—BANDRA HILL, a young Anglicised and agreeable Parsi couple would be glad to share a beautiful four-roomed First Floor flat in new building top of Bandra Hill with another agreeable Parsi couple or one or two elderly Parsi ladies. Immediate entry. Apply at once Box No. 5080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R706

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Willing to be a subtenant also. Apply Box No. 5088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
D R718

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

FOR SALE AT POONA—Wellesley Road, valuable property (Land Inami area about 4 acres) consisting of one bungalow and four cottages (each cottage having 4 rooms and verandah with side rooms on both sides) outhouses extensive compound and garden. Also vacant land, suitable for building a bungalow. Present annual rent about Rs. 6,500. For further particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS. 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R663

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A first class Rubber tyred four seater square shaped BROUGHAM. The carriage can be seen at the POONA MOTOR WORKS AND SERVICE CO., 19, Sassoon Road, Poona.
J C9952

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 with all accessories Run 3,000 miles carefully owner driven, now working better than NEW. Apply for price and other particulars to Mr. ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
J A R697

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L6

CLEARANCE SALE of unmounted STAMP Collections; All Different and of Exceptional Value: 250 Europe Rs. 4. 77 Poland Rs. 6. 45 Czecho-Slovakia Rs. 2. 37, German-Austria (Unused) Rs. 3. 140 Hungary (Unused) Rs. 21. The Lot 369 different Rs. 33. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L

FREE (1) KEY TO SUCCESS. (2) HOME TO LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME and (3) PARTICULARS of HOME to GROW RICHES with 300 easy independant and honourable ways of making money. Enclose 1 anna stamp CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi.
L R 668

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments of Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy courses are proceeding. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R727

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 Shorthand Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MEDICAL.

FOR SALE—One FLOURISHING DISPENSARY, well equipped with medicines and furniture. Apply to Dr. BHATT, Surtiwala Buildings, Churney Rd., Girgaon P. O. No. 4.
Q R 724

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST FINANCIER, three lakhs premier German Automobile Agency Cars already arrived. Address Box No. 5092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R735

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

FOR SALE.—24 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Boilers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 30 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BERY AND CO., Telegram:— "Endeavour" Calcutt 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9691

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

(In corporated in England.)

SUBURBAN SERVICE TIME TABLE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 11th instant a new Suburban Service Time Table will be introduced.

For full particulars see sheet Time Table exhibited at stations or apply to the Station Masters, or the undersigned.

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

I. W. STOKES,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
C9955

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED,

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, 25th July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 31st December 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the Year 1921 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 25th July to 6th August, 1921, both days inclusive.
C9968

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that my man, MULCHAND MATHURADAS, of Choksi Bazar, has absconded since yesterday, so no one should deal with him in any way in my name. In spite of it if any one deals with him in my name, he will do so at his own risk.

JAISINGBHAI MOHANLAL DALAL
Bombay, 6-7-1921.
R736

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Nira Valley Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 25th July 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited statement of receipts and payments made up to the 24th June 1921.

Dated this 5th July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.
Agents.
C9967

THE KESARISINGH KANAKMAL ELECRTIC SUPPLY AND WEAVING MILL CO. LTD. RATLAM,

NOTICE.

AS the resolutions submitted at the Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-Holders of this Company held on the 2nd July, 1921, were passed by a majority overwhelmingly larger than the requisite majority, a second Extra-Ordinary General Meeting will be held on Wednesday the 20th July 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, Ratlam, at 4 p.m., to confirm those resolutions.

By Order,
RAI BAHADUR SETH KESARISINGH,
Managing Agent.
Rutlam, D/4th July, 1921.
C9960

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Habib Currimbhoy as a Director.
4.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th day of July 1921 to 30th day of July 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1921, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. Standard Time, (excepting Saturday when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Thursday, the 14th day of July, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C9969

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI KADERDINA VARAYYA has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client HAJI ABBA MIYA HAJI SULEMAN. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, as well as to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes and to the Collector of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground the Fazendar, whereof is Mowjibhai Hirjee, containing by admeasurement 107 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3001, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2625 and Street Nos. 188-190 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Kambekar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Minabai widow of Noormahomed Tar Mahomed and on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Arab Joosab and partly by a passage and beyond that by the property of Haroonali and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.

Dated this 5th day of July 1921.

MANCHERSHA & NARMADASHANKER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C9974

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1921. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10 a.m.

Students unless they possess the School Leaving Certificate or having passed the Government Service Examination must sit for a special Examination at the College on August 1st at 10 a.m.

All candidates must produce certificates of moral character and must pass an Examination in physical fitness to be held at the College on August 1st and following days.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 1st July, 1921.
C9923

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act 9 of 1899 and re: arbitration between Messrs. Hiralal Badrinarayan and Messrs. Lalchand Ramdayal.

HIRALAL BADRINARAYEN, a firm, carrying on business at Khara Kuva, Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

LALCHAND RAMDAYAL, a firm carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, with out the Fort of Bombay .....Respondents.

WHEREAS by a decree (award) made in the above matter on the 8th day of April, 1921, it was ordered inter alia that Messrs. Lalchand Ramdayal are indebted to and must pay to Messrs Hiralal Badrinarayen the sum of Rs. 3,911-4-10 with interest thereon from 25th February, 1921, to date of payment at the rate of 7½ per cent, namely, the invoice amount of the 44 bales plus charges and interest and less sale proceeds of the 44 bales.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 6th day of June, 1921, moveable property consisting of Mehta boxes, Safe, 1 silver lota, one small silver lota, one small silver wati one small silver tray with cup, one big silver Thala, 5 Share certificates of 10 shares each of the Universal Fire and Central Insurance Co., standing in the name of the Respondents Lalchand Ramdayal, etc., was attached.

Now it is Hereby Proclaimed and Notified that on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1921, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a Warrant of sale dated the 5th day of July 1921, and the judge's order for immediate sale dated 4th July 1921, put up for sale by Public Auction in the office of the Sheriff of Bombay at the High Court, Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said award decree interest and costs of previous and this execution with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1921.

S. Y. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9970

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of PUTALI, daughter of Ranchhod Vardhman and wife of Ratanji Damji, late of Mangrole Bania Hindu Inhabitant...Deceased

JAVRAJ MOTICHAND, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, the duly constituted attorney of Ratanji Damji, one of the executors mentioned in the said Will, residing at Aden .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-Ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of June, 1921.

G. B. PANDYA, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C9972

Re INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years

at 54, Medows Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDUL REHMAN HAJI SALEH MAHOMED, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Khadak or Comber Bowel Street, or Pydhowni Street in the Island, of Bombay, in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follow—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsey Nathoo now of Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed, on or towards the South by the said Comber Bowel or Pydhowni Road, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Joosub Yacoob and, on or towards the West by the property of Goolam Hoosein Meherali Dharamsee and which premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1322, 1460, New No. 7083 and A/7083, Old Survey No. 1/175, and 1/176, New Survey No. 2981 and 2/2981, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 49 and now under Ward B No. 2166 and Street No. 186-88.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1921.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
C9962

AUCTION SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

Small Motor Launch, Iron Beds, Iron Water Tanks of 400 Gallons, Old Timber, Deck Hydraulic, Ropes Steel Wire, New Boiler Tubes, New Copper Tubes of various sizes, Scrup Iron, Plate Iron, Old Copper Scraps Boiler ropes etc., etc. too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from The Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERVANJI SORABJI, AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th July 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the Compound of Government Dock Yard, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of The Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay. Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be re-sold if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to profit on such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSERWANJI SORABJI & Co.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th July 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Sale of Union Cloth that was advertised to take place to-morrow the 8th inst of The Controller (Sals) Surplus Government Stores and on account and at the risk of The Bombay Africa Trading Co. Ltd., is POSTPONED.

SALE OF CAMP KETTLES AND COVERS, JACK SPURS AND IRON BEDS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 8th July 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

A lot about 19,000 Camps Kettles and Covers.
A lot about 32,400 prs. Jack Spurs.
A lot about 1,400 Iron Beds.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days and goods must be removed from Government Store Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewri
The Sale will begun at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th July 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, RUBY AND EMERALD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Deovji Waghji and Sunderdas Waghji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following ornaments:—

One pair Gold Talli Badas, one pair tora tapki kadas, four Las kadas, four Taratapki kadas, one pair Jalli Pattern Bangles, one pair Gold Bangles, one Gold Necklace, two Ruby ear rings, two pearl ear rings, one emerald necklace with 32 emeralds.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 7th July 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SALVAGE OF THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MILLS, SUCH AS 36 GROUND FLOOR, CAST IRON COLUMNS LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOD, PARTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND A HEAP OF CAST IRON GUTTERS, AND BROKEN SCRAP IRON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Surveyers and Adjustors, on behalf of the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th July, 1921 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Lady Jamsetji Road Dadar, in the compound of The Bombay Woolen Mills the above goods, solved from the late fire that occurred there.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th July, 1921.

Digitized by the National Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 8th July 1921 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, aluminium, gun metal pigs, cupro nickel, nickel mixed, zinc scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I P flies inner, walls and G S 160 lbs., lamps old, stoves, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, watches and clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, carsoons, canvas old, tin old, burrows wheels, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cost scran, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, boxes of sorts, mattris cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, domestic old, tanks, carts and wheels of arts, balance springs, camp kattles, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old drugs gun etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
R710 Government Auctioneers

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READY ONEY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IRON SAFES, WITH STAND MADE BY ORDER.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41, Esplanade Road, at their Auction Room, by the order of the parties concerned:—

Three big iron safes and four small iron safes, etc.

Safes on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERS BELONGS TO MESSRS. KESHULAL MONILAL AND CO.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' Office the following articles belonging to the above firm:—

Diamond Bracelet, Bangles, Collar Button, Ring, Ruby Ring, Pearl Mala, chain, gold and silver ornaments, etc.

Goods on view.

RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Bombay, 7th July 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 421

NOTICE.

The sale of the Nowroji Hill estate advertised for to-day is POSTPONED to sine-die.

BONA FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE.

By the order of W. Meyers, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 69 Rebeck Street, Byculla Club, the household furniture consisting of drawing room suites, dining table, chairs, English sideboard, single and double beds, mirror door almyrahs, dinner service writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, safe, utensils, crockeries etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 7th July 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 WATERPROOF OVERCOATS AND 100 TARPAULINS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort:—

300 Waterproof Overcoats.
100 Tarpaulins of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT PAWALLA ROAD.

On Wednesday, the 27th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from Messrs. Cassumbhai Issoobhai and Dawoodbhai Magaldai Executors of the Testaments of the Mortgagee of the third Mortgage dated the 6th day of December 1920 and made between Abdul Cader Ebrahim Ganjavala and Abbasbhai Hyderaly Buxa Musa of the one part and Dayabhai Magaldai Khandvala of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdulcader Ebrahim Ganjavala and Abbasbai Hyderaly Buxa Musa, the Mortgagors subject to (1) the Indenture of Mortgage dated 26th of October 1918 and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Ganjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part, (2) Indenture of further charge dated 12th February 1919 and made between Abdulcadar Ebrahif Ganjavala and another of the one part and Madhavji Thackersey and another of the other part and to an Indenture of second mortgage dated 8th April, 1919, and made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Ganjavala and another of the one part and Gopalji Ramji of the other part transferred by an indenture of transfere of mortgage Gopalji Ramji of the one part and Madhavji dated 9th April 1920 and made between Thackersey and another of the other part and to an agreement to pay enhanced rate of interest dated 8th December, 1920 and of interest dated 8th December, 1920 made between Abdulcader Ebrahim Ganjavala and another of the one part and Dayabhai Magaldai of the 2nd part and Madhavji Thackersey of the 3rd part and Gopalji Ramji of the 4th part, the undermentioned very valuable landed property at the premises:

All those four pieces and parcels of leasehold land together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Powwalla road without the Fort in the registration district of Bombay (forming part of a large piece of land, which whole piece was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos 401, 401, 4-2, 4-0, 479, 480 and 501 New Nos. 13688 13689, 13-2, 13928, 13953, 1394 14015, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180, New Survey Nos. 1/1371 and 1/1384 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2061 (1) 2061(2) and 2061 (A1) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2A, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Nowroji Kavarana on or towards the East by the Powwalla Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Khandvala & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees of the 3rd Mortgage at their office at 91/99 Medows Street Fort or of the Undersigned.

Bombay 7th July 1921.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Rattling Good Drama.

of a young man who had Sold his wild outs and music hall dancher.

"HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

Featuring the famous Stars

ROBERT WARWICK and

FRANCES NELSON.

a Comedy in the Programme.

Four shows To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Commencing Saturday Next!

Yet another beautiful Gem of the world Pictures Series

"GROUCH"

(5 Reels—5000 feet)

The Story of a dainty Marquise pirated away by a band of Okfee settlers, featuring

MONTAGU-LOVE & DOROTHY GREEN

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night the

First Instalment of

"The Lurking Peril"

(15 Episodes—30 parts)

FIRST 6 CHAPTERS THIS WEEK.

The great mystery serial is in fifteen episodes and stars the great serial performers Anne Luther and George Larkin. In this newest of all serials these two stars are called upon to perform dangerous and daring stunts under the direction of Burton King, one of the greatest serial directors. These stars outdo themselves and add to their reputation.

"The Lurking Peril"

Anne Luther and George Larkin are ably supported by an excellent cast of players. The serial has been pronounced by critics everywhere as being one of the most interesting ever filmed. You should not miss a single episode for this serial will entertain you and hold your interest throughout.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four shows To-Night, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD)

An Announcement!

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS beg to announce to their kind Patrons that hereafter

THEIR TWO PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AND

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

will each of them have distinctive features of their own.

The Management of the WEST-END CINEMA have decided in response to the clamorous demands of their patrons to always screen high-class Standard Dramas depicting European and American Social life.

Pes Note—Hereafter no Serial and no Indian Film will be exhibited at the WEST-END CINEMA.

In the same manner the Management of the GLOBE CINEMA, in pursuance of the tremendous desire of their clientele of that locality, have resolved to always screen the best of Serial Chapter Plays, and the pick of Indian Productions at this Picture House—the GLOBE.

GRAND PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE

HE ROYAL NATAK MANDLI

has consented to perform

THE NEW NATIONAL PLAY

"Sacho Sanyas"

For the benefit of the

TILAK SWARAJ FUND

and

KHILAFAT FUND.

on 7TH JULY, 1921.

under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha: Atiya Begum F. Rahiman and Shrimanti Anandibai Gokhale will preside

Cards

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

LAST TWO NIGHTS!!!

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

ANITA STEWART

ANITA STEWART

IN

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

Drama in 6 Reels.

Adapted from the 2,000,000 Edition Novel By Owen JOHNSON,

Is Your Married Life Happy?

Perhaps you are the Amy Forrester and perhaps your Hubby is an Andrew Forrester. They are the Young People who find Matrimony is like a keg of dynamite near a fire——

danger sparks always flying.

See modern Society's idea of your position

as a wife in

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

A STORY OF REAL MARRIED LIFE

AND

A REVELATION FOR HUSBANDS.

THE EMPRESS

The House for Thrilling Serials

START TO-DAY

START TO-DAY

To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A PATHE SERIAL

Pathe presents for the First Time

AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA

A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

"THE PHANTOM FOE"

IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS

A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful

JUANITA HANSEN

and

WARNER OLAND

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

The World's Greatest Laugh-Raiser

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in his Latest Riot of Fun

'Behind the Screen

IN 2 REELS

THE MAJESTIC

Adventure! Sensation! Mystery!

Here is a serial of adventure that will make you tingle to the tune of it—sensational smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless and a thread of tantalizing mystery will grip you tight.

HIDDEN DANGERS

A VITAGRAPH SERIAL

Shows at. 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10 30

Prices as Usual

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.

His Mind will surprise you!

His cunning will stagger you!

His intrigue will astound you!

"THE KILLER"

A thriller from the powerful story of STEWART EDWARD WHITE

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest News

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

George B. Seitz

in

"VELVET FINGERS"

with

MARGUERITE COURTOT

TIME

Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

PRICES as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

STATIONS.	Rain fall in 24 hrs. up to 8 a.m. of 6-7-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.		Total since 1st Jan. 1921.	
		Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	0·27	16·31	67·11	85
Fort (Sch. Gn. Hps.)		0·26	0·34	13	3
Esplanade (Govt. Hospital)	0	0·23	2·31	97·13	83
Parel (J. J. Hpl.)	0	0·21	2·35	87·14	58
Sandhurst & Co. (C. Hpl.)	—	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 5th July 1921.

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.		29·63
Temperature of Air degrees		84·7
Wet bulb Thermometer		79·0
Dew Point.		77·0
Relative humidity of Air		79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8·2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		81·2
Minimum do do		70·6
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight		W, WNW WNW, W
Movements of Wind do.	miles	214
Fall of Rain	inches	0
Total fall during month	"	7·7
do. year	"	27·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 6th		0·0

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in Feet.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tuesday	5th July	m 4	32	26	3
		4	39a	26	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth in Feet.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tuesday	5th July	m 10	29	10	2
		11	27a	17	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th July, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east of the division, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is from 5 deg. to 13 deg. above normal; night temperature is also higher than usual except at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are higher than usual, the excess above normal in the case of the former amounting to 15 deg. at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana, but lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in the southern and eastern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual at most stations; night temperature is above normal in Central India West.

The Central Province.—Amraoti, Nagpur, Chanda and Raipur respectively report 0.54in., 0.50in., 0.44in. and 0.81in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and night temperature slightly higher than usual in the north of the division. Day temperature is considerably higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Karwar, Mormugao and Ratnagiri report 2.41in., 1.60in. and 0.24in. of rain respectively. Skies are heavily clouded at these stations and lightly clouded at Bombay. Day temperature is below normal in the south.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona, Nizamabad and Hyderabad received falls of 0.35in., 0.45in. and 0.45in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in east Hyderabad and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the north-east of the Peninsula. Rain has decreased in Malabar, but increased in the south Konkan. It has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad and the south of the reporting area in the Central Provinces. There has also been local rain in the north Bombay Deccan and o nthe north Coromandel coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.4?in. at Karwar, 1.60in. at Mormugao and 1.41in. at Mangalore. Humidity is in defect and temperature higher than usual in the Punjab, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West and the north Central Provinces. The sea is reported as rough from Colombo and Dwarka Conditions are becoming favourable for a strengthening of the Arabian Sea monsoon current.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the west coast and local in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. An extension is probable in the Bombay Deccan and an increase in Malabar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th July, 1921:—

A disturbance is forming in the north of the Bay and is likely to cause a recovery in the Arabian Sea monsoon. The disturbance in the extreme north of India is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the south-east Punjab hills, the east Central Provinces and in the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui two inches; Bassein, Diamond Island one; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Rangoon, Gauhati three; Cherrapunji, Bogra one; Darjiling one and a half; Sambalpur one; and Calingapatam two.

Temperature is high in the submontane Punjab and the west of the United Provinces.

Income Tax.

& Super Tax

Statutory Statements of accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

FULL STOCK

OF

Pure Swadeshi Khadi

AND

Swadeshi Goods

AVAILABLE AT

THE

SHRI KRISHNA STORES Co., Ltd.,

KRISHNA BUILDING,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

Recommended by Doctors
Preferred by Connoisseurs
Demanded by all.

These days a REAL GOOD Brandy is a ho sehold Necessity!

The daily increasing sales and the big popular demand for:

RENE POUILLUX

St, Georges

THREE STAR

BRANDY

proves the claim of St. Georges to be unrivalled for its purity and to be the Brandy.

BUY A BOTTLE TO-DAY

NANJI & Co.

125 Frere Road. Fort, BOMBAY.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE A BOTTLE OF ST. GEORGE'S BRANDY

——*it is recommended by doctors.*

WE ALWAYS STOCK IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDIAN MADE

Superior texture mill and hand-loom dhoties.
Dainty saries white, coloured and laced.
Ladies and gents underwear
White drill office suits and long coats
Tussore, silk and wool suitings.
Serviceable towels and strong bed-sheets.
Metal and leather travelling trunks and suit cases.
Durable white twill and striped cambric shirtings.
Boses perfumery and hair oils
Which are.....

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,

LIMITED

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY. No. 2.

BRANCHES BOMBAY. (Charni Road Junction Kalbadevi Road, Supari-baug Road and Lalbaug, Parel.)

BRANCHES AT MADRAS. Mount Road, and Broadway.

BRANCHES AT POONA. Main Street and Budhwar Peth

Also at

KARACHI CITY, ALLAHABAD & NASIK.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 5th July, 1921.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 4th July, 1921.

Futures at New York — July 11.88; Oct. 12.61; Jan 13.16

Liverpool, 5th July, 1921.

Cotton Dely. Mid. U.G.P.C.— July 8.04; Oct. 8.39; Jan 8.56; Mar. 8.6

London, 5th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers 1/3 3/8 dnwrd tdcy.
Bar Gold — 110/1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot — 36 7/8 Sty.

METALS.

London, 2nd June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper £72 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £71
Copper Brazier £108
Yellow metal £9 1/2
Hard Spelter £21
Corrugated Sheets £26

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris * Francs 46.55

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/₀ 1960/90 £71 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 °/₀ £77 1/8
War Loans 5 °/₀ 1929/47 £88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 °/₀ £48
Rupee Paper 3½ °/₀ £37
Indian Stock-3½ °/₀ Sterling Loans 87 1/8
Government Securities 3 °/₀ £50 1/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept. 11
Plantation First Latex Crepe July 8 3/4
Tone :—Quiet

WHEAT.

London, 2nd July, 1921.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. July 74/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. Spellers 74/1
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q. Sellers 76
KARACHI BARLEY
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. 76/6
Tone
WHEAT AFLOAT to U. K: 23,25,000 Qrs,

SHARES.

Chartered Bank £12 3/4
Hongkong £9
National £37

SEEDS.

London, 2nd July, 1921

RAPESEED Feroseporo Real Bold July-August £20 1/4
RAPESEED Brown Ferozepore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August, £19 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED :—
LINSEED Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August £12 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—
LINSEED Argentine (La Plata) July-August sellers steady £19
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per tons) June-July, Sellers £11 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED.— July August sellers Firm £21 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 6.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M.G. Broach July/August at Rs. 336 and gradually declined till Rs. 331½, the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 332. It then advanced to Rs. 333½ and finally closed at Rs. 333. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 331 and closed at Rs. 332½.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry. About 4,000 Rs. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 6th July 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August — 332 1/2
" " Bengal July — 327
" " " September — 279
Fine Oomra July — 333
" " September — 327

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th July 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August, — 333 1/2
Fully Good Bengal July, — 279
Fully Good Bengal September — 280
Fine Oomra's July, — 325
" " September, — 330

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 6th July 1921

Description	Super Fine	F'ine	Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Peace	285	279	253	—
M.G. Oomra's No. 1	340	330	310	—
M.G. Oomra's No. 1	370	360	345	—
M.G. Oomra's No. 2	355	345	330	—
M.G. Broach	—	350	340	324
Southern's	—	—	365	345	330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton bales etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th July, 1921.

Cotton	13,128	Bales
Grass	20,092	Cwts.
Linseed	4,989	"
Rape, etc.	1,564	"
Gingelly seed	36	"
Peppercorn	93	"
Groundnuts	678	"
Cottonseed	194	"
Rice	9,072	"
Myrabolams	554	"
Cottonseed	4,033	"
Manganese	8	"
Grain	5,01	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Wheat	Nil	"
Barley	325	"
Sugar	19,926	"
Salt	6,021 Tons.	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 32/4.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97/6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3.3/16 to 5/32.
D. D. on Paris 285.
3 M/st D. A. 315.
T. T. on Japan 203½.
60 D/st D. P. 197.
London Silver 36.7/8d.
London Silver Forward 36½.
American Cross rate 3.73.
Paris Cross rate 46.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent war loan 89.
5½ per cent war bonds due 1920-21 100-4.
4 per cent conversion loan 75.
4 per cent Terminable loan 96-8.
3½ per cent paper 56-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 98.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

SHARES.

Market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

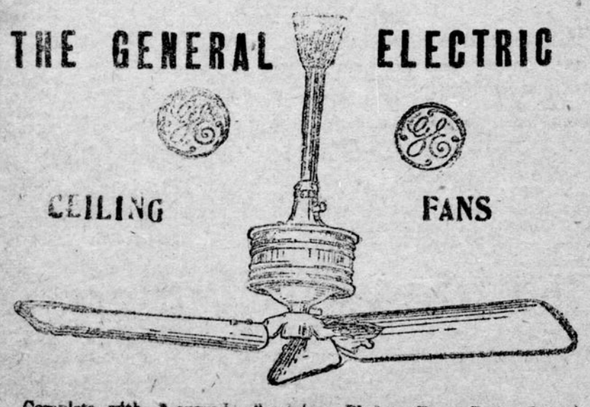
The market for jute shares ruled steady with very little change in prices. Howrah closed firm. Coal shares continued in demand with a scarcity of sellers and in the miscellaneous section a fair turnover was recorded, Dunbar Cotton closing at about Rs. 422. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 888, Bengal Giridih 26, Burrakur 48/12, Industry 17/8, Jainty Central 19/14, Karanpura 32/4, Pench Valley 337, Pench River 15-4, Parasea 12, Samla Kendra 14/12, Sendra 28, Sowardih 9/4.

Jute:—Alliance 367, Belvedere 320, Century 6/2, Clive 30-8, Gourepore 158/8, Gondalpara 775, Howrah 34/6, Kanknarrah 413, Kinnison 765, Naihati 315, Reliance 31/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper prefs 48/8, Bowreah Cotton 925, British India Corporation 11, Burmah Finance and Mining 6/8, Cawnpore Sugar 39/8, British India Tobacco 3/10, Dunbar Cotton 422, Imperial Bank 1020, Indo-Burmah Tin 6, Kumardhubi Engineering 14/4, Kesoram Cotton 14/4, Karnani Industrial Bank 4 discount, Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway 72, Mid. napore Zemindary 140, Pioneer Sugar 8/12, Scindhia Steam Navigation 26 discount, Spences Hotel 12/4, Tata Industrial Bank odd lot par and /8/ disc. small lot, Thorney croft (India) 5/10.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/14 and small lots 59/4. War bonds (short loans) 100/4, 1925 100/4 and 1928 100/6 and 1930 100 per cent.



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Canopies 4p 3 Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts ..... Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

Apply :— THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL BOY-SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The subject referred to in the following few lines is so well-known and its usefulness and importance so fully admitted on all hands that I need not make any apology for encroaching upon the space in your esteemed paper.

This movement first started during the last African War was first brought under notice in India by Mrs. Besant and her Co-workers who were then striving for educating and training the character of young Indians as hard and earnest-y as our own Mahatmaji is doing at present. Owing to their efforts the movement was taken up by workers and schools and colleges in all parts of this continent. This was even recommended in some provinces by the educational authorities in those good old days of the European war when all were loudly proclaiming, in season and out of season the Changed Angle of Vision; but as the Great War ended and the poor Indians were no longer required to help the Empire in which they were assured they would be held to be equal partners and fellow citizens, the angle of vision of our rulers unfortunately changed and many act and efforts to raise the tone and status of Indians came to be regarded as acts of Sin This later change was made visible markedly in respect of this movement and latterly when the Chief Scout Sir Robert Baden Powell visited India some of the old units had to sever their connection with this movement. Then these various bodies were brought together and the movement has now been officialised by making the heads of the provinces Chief Scouts of their respective provinces and the Viceroy the Chief Scout for India. Such officialisation, it is obvious, deprives the movement of many advantages which it ought to enjoy as a free popular movement, and hence has arisen the need of starting a National movement in order to bring together various similar bodies all over India and to help to raise a body of sturdy, intelligent, patriotic and humane citizens, who would be trained to sacrifice personal interests for the good of the Country.

Our Most Honoured Citizen Mahatma Shree Gandhiji has consented to be its Protector, and so now we launch into existence this movement, the first of its kind, in India and appeal to all aspiring and young men and boys to rally round the National Movement by joining it and by striving hard to make it a success by their work.

The Constitution and Rules and Regulations will be ready in a short time. They are awaiting the final approval of our Protector. But before they are finally approved and adopted it is decided not to lose time but to start a Training Class for Scout Masters immediately, so that the training of Scouts and Cubs can be started just after the Constitution is adopted.

This class will be started from the 14th instant and all young men of 20 or above, willing to help the country, should apply without delay to the undersigned before the 11th instant.

The training class will be held for about 15 days daily from 6 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. On complition of this course about 4 days will be allotted to campslife outside Bombay.

We are getting Khadi cloth dyed Khaki for uniforms which will be supplied at cost price. Every applicant will have to pay at present Rs. 7-8-0 to buy rope, flags etc. and to meet camping charges.

We shall thank you, Sir, if you will kindly support the movement, with this help.—Yours etc.,

K. KRISHNA MENON,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, July 6.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The duty of a pupil teacher in the Architectural School, is not simply to see that the students are quiet in the classes during the absence of the European Professors as stated by your correspondent, "A silent observer" in the issue of the 28th ultimo of your paper, but the pupil teachers have to explain to the students their individual difficulties and also to instruct them in the preparation of their drawings which they do in the school.

The pupil teachers have to do the above-mentioned work even when the European Professors are in the classes. From this you will notice that the work the pupil teachers do is more than that of a monitor. In fact they are "Assistant teachers."

As regards the attendance of the Professors I am bold enough to say on good grounds that the Professors, except one or two, are hardly punctual.

They come 15 to 20 minutes late and some of them leave their classes even half an hour earlier than the appointed time. It has come to my notice that they even absent themselves; for some reason or other, without giving the necessary intimation to the School Authorities. Mr. Editor from my personal experience of the school I daresay that the professors have no control over them of anybody—even the Principal.—Yours, etc.

"ONE ACQUAINTED."

Fort, July 5.

G. EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhale Education Society, delivered an address on "Temperance Problem." On the 2nd inst. in the Central Hall of the Institute. The meeting was largely attended by the workmen of the Currimbhoy Mills. The lecturer in his address clearly impressed upon the audience the evil effects of drinking and advised them to be free from this vicious habit, and exhorted to relise their responsibility in furthering the cause of the country.

TOURING WITH THE AUSTRALIANS.

BRILLIANCY AT CAMBRIDGE

DISCONCERTING MAILEY.

(BY E. W. BALLANTINE.)

LONDON, June 3.

Although slow at first, consequent upon overnight rain, the wicket at the Cambridge University Ground became a joy to batsmen. The weather was the very brightest one could wish for, and Cambridge was seen at its best, just as was the case on the first day at Oxford, and Cambridge under such brilliant conditions is a delight. There were two records established at Fenner's, although it is almost rank heresy to refer to the Cambridge University Cricket Ground as anything nowadays but the latter, for Hubert Ashton was responsible for the first three figure score put up against the Australians, and there had never been so many people present on the University ground as on the second day of the match. There were no fewer than 7,685 people who paidfor admission, and as there were about 400 members, the attendance was over 8,000. On the first day, 5,106 paid, but, as might be expected, there was a mere handful of spectators for the twenty minutes on the third day. I took the trouble to look back at the account of the match between the Australians and Cambridge University of 1882, when the Cantabs won by six wickets, and all I could find was the information that the attendance was large at first and larger as the match progressed. After the English tragedy at Nottingham, I returned to London, but the Australian team remained behind to carry out promises to accept entertainment, and they revelled in a Shakesperians show by the Compton Company. How enthusiastic, the visitors were over the pavilion of the Cambridge University, a feature being the library there, as well as the oak panels of the extensive over-mantel upon which are recorded the names of the Cambridge University XI for all time. What names are there recorded, and as the "new chums" were taken round by some of the old Dons, and the deeds of bygone days recalled, the greatest interest was displayed. Cambridge is only 55½ miles from London, and never a visitor to this country should return to his own country without a visit to the great seat of learning. Early in the morning, before the match, and later in the evening, after play, the crickets were taken the rounds of Cambridge, just about an hour and twenty minutes from London, and Cambridge is reached by the Great Eastern Railway from Liverpool Street. Cambridge is a splendid place, so voted all the players. It is the best place in the world, perhaps; at any rate, if my word is doubted ask a Trinity man. Anyhow, he will say that it is a better place than Oxford. There is no beautiful Magdalen. Tower, no "Tom," quad, and there is no Sheldonians theatres to boast of, but there is not a Cantab who does not thank a kindly Deity for having sent him to a place where he can stroll along the "Backs." On a bright summer evening, the setting sun shining on the "Backs" of the long line of University buildings, provides an entrancing scene. Then can be gazed upon the Chapel of King's, one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the Kingdom. King's was a sister foundation of Eton, and the Chapels are very much the same. King's Chapel and Clare provided a sight for the gods so Hendry, Tommy Andrews, Ted Macdonald declared. Then there is the Trinity Great Court, the largest of its kind in the world. The Jacobean Fountain in the middle dates from 1604. Neville's Court, and the Cloisters struck admiration, and Sir Christopher Wren's Library crowned the lot.

What a sight one beheld from Trinity Bridge. The Gateway of Christ's is a marvel, and Good Queen Bess placed her approval of this piece of work on record. The Gate of John's; the Elizabethan Court of Queen's; the Queen's Bridge of wood (attributed to Sir Isaac Newton) are other places of supreme beauty. Talking of Queens. I am reminded that Erasmus was there, and that he left, because the beer was bad, that of course being a long time ago. Cambridge is supposed to date from 900 A.D., but, like that of Oxford's foundation, it is perhaps a myth. My remarks about the bells at Oxford will equally apply to Cambridge but the bells of Cambridge are worse if anything. An old lady, years ago, was lost on the Fens, and when she died, she left a whole lot of money to be devoted to the upkeep of the peal of bells of St. Mary's, which she heard in the distance, and which attracting her steps, saved her from death on that occasion. One would think that the dear old lady is always thought of by the undergraduates, and they do think of her, heartily cursing her, so I was told, as these bells ring out for a quarter of an hour every evening. There are eighteen colleges at Cambridge, Peterhouse, the oldest dating from 1284.

Talking of bells, there are other "bells" in Cambridge but they are the "belles" of Girton and Newnham, and they provide a degree of distinction, and afford a degree of amusement—very mild amusement when there is nothing else to do. Who knows the difference between the Oxonians and the Cantabs. Well the Oxford man walks down the Oxford "High" as if it belonged to him. The Cantab walks down the Cambridge streets as though he did not care a "Continental" to whom they belonged.

This is not much cricket I am talking, but really so much of the match has been cabled out, and as I am responsible for the cabling out of the cricket messages for Reuter's and the Australian Press, I know very well what will have appeared. I suppose that never have there been fuller details of an Australian tour in England been so fully cabled out to Australia. I was speaking to Mayne at Cambridge, and he showed me the set of wickets and balls used in the first test match at Nottingham. What a glutton he is for cricket souvenirs, and for horses. You can't keep the Victorian away from horses. He has been staying in Newmarket during the Cambridge match, and had the unusual pleasure of being taken over the King's Stables by His Majesty's trainer, March. Mayne was just as interested in the horse-flesh of Lionel Robinson, when at Attleborough Hayne was associated with Bardsley's run out against Cambridge, but he was not to be blamed, even though he did call. The run was possible and only once in a hundred times would it have failed. Such wonderful fielding and returning deserved success especially as this Woollay typed Chapman threw down the wicket.

As a matter of fact, had Hake been called upon to take the ball and "kill" stumps, Warren would have been home. Mayne was upset about it, and, I should think, only for the very reason that he felt that his bad form was further put back by this pening. Charley "Mac" is a good judge of a run, but he was immediately caught napping when he gave no credit to Gilbert Ashton, who, like lightning, threw to the wicket-keeper just at a height that all Hake had to do was to turn the ball on to the wicket. It was almost effective, was the throw, as if he had thrown the wicket down direct.

The Cambridge University Cricket Ground is almost circular, and very much of the same size as the Sydney Cricket Ground. Pacing the ground, I found that from screen to screen, there were 190 paces, and across, there were 175 paces, and as far as I can remember, the Sydney ground was 186 paces each way. I mention this because the Australian batsmen took only four hours to compile their 362 runs. Cambridge wanted a good change bowler, and but for the examinations, there would have been their fast bowler available. Still, Gibson and Marriott, similar types of bowlers, right hand, high delivery and medium paced, bowled untiringly. I was not surprised that the fine bats of Australia made such a big score, because there were many missed catches, and real bad misses too, but there was keen disappointment that the cantab's second innings batting failed, and that after such a fine start as 53 for one wicket suggested. Arthur Mailey changed the aspect of the game entirely, not through good bowling, but through miserable batting. I was square with the wicket; and I saw very few good length balls sent down. Was it that the morale had disappeared because of the inability of Hubert Ashton to take part in the second innings. Mailey was disconcerting. Three batsmen were stumped. Had they jumped out to hit, and missed, I would excuse them, but they simply stretched out and failing to get at the pitch, made Oldfield a present of easy stumps. They were leg break balls, and the proper thing to do was to lay back follow the ball, and get over the ball for a shot through the slips.

On the Thursday night, all the team went to see "The Mystery of the Yellow Room." How keen are some of the players about theatres. Warren Bardsley in particular devours anything he sees on the stage, and there is no one who pays more attention to the notice board in the Cricketers' Private room, than Bardsley to see "what's on to-night" "The Mystery of the Yellow Room" is one of those melodramas, and was produced at St. James's Theatre in London, but it was far from being a St. James's type of play. However the tourists voted Daisy Markham as a fine looking actress, and the play quite entertaining enough to pass away an evening. They were staying at the University Arms Hotel at Cambridge, and the unanimous opinion was that it was the best Hotel they had yet struck. If I know anything about Cambridge Hotels, I warrant that the University Arms is one of the costliest in England. It overlooks Parker's Piece, is almost next door to the theatre, and a few minutes walk from Fenner's.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 6.

S S Winkfield, Coleborn, Rangoon.
S S Meiten Maru, Shinawara, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Leech, Busreh.
S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.

S S Winkfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Winkfield, 3194 tons, Captain E Coleborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Meiten Maru:—The steamer Meiten Maru, 2425 tons, Captain H Shinowara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain G J Harley, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain G A Leech, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Co's steamer Shwedagon, 1998 tons, Captain A E Gentle, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

July 6.

S S Karmala for London:—1 case W carpet, King King and Co; 130 cwts R sultana, A Chagla and Co; 6 bales leather (cows), Coutts and Co; 8 bales goat skin, R M Kooka; 3 bales cow skin, Alladina Cassam; 21 cwts staves, 16 cwts hoops, H Billimoria.

S S Karmala for Antwerp:—1000 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, Patel Bros; 190 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—487 cwts groundnut cake, E J Daver.

S S Brookline for New York:—3 bales W carpet, King King and Co.

S S Boyne for Dunkirk:—14014 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts B horn, Allimohmed and Co.

S S Ottillo for Hull:—4000 cwts cotton seed, Bakhubhoy Ambalal and Co.

S S Peking Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Oza Burin and Co.

S S Peking Maru for Osaka:—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Osaka M Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David.

S S Tatsumo Maru for Shanghai:—250 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT

July 6.

S S China from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—534 bars silver, 14 cases dollars, 13 boxes specie, 201 cases vermouth, 8 cases ribbons, 3 cases clock, 1 case 1 bag 1 case gold.

S S Versova from Basra, Agents British India S N Co:—4 bags 33 bundles 39 parcels 7 cases specie, 500 baskets wet dates.

S S Gharinda from Calcutta, Agents British I S N Co:—6994 tons coal.

S S Waroonga from Basra, Agents British India S N Co:—74 bundles rosebuds, 40 bundles skin.

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AUSTRALIA'S WIN THIRD TEST.

ENGLAND BEATEN BY 219 RUNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 5, 5/25 p.m.

Australia continuing batting on third day brought their score to 273 for seven wickets when Armstrong declared, leaving England with 422 runs to get to win. England were not equal to this tremendous task and Australia eventually won by 219 runs.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS' STRONG POSITION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LEEDS, July 2.

Leeds is an ill-fated ground for England. Briggs had a stroke there during one Test which led to his death and G. L. Jessop strained his back and was unable to bat in either innings in 1899 and he had to rest for the remainder of the season.

Tennyson lost the toss and the Australians had first knock on a perfect wicket and after a nice day's batting they scored the very handsome total of 407. With but 56 runs on the board Tennyson split his left hand between the thumb and finger and had to retire, Douglas taking over command. It was destined that he should do so, but it was left to be of evil omen for the Third Test Match and for the rubber. Not that he captains badly. On the contrary he did remarkably well supervising his bowling and placing his field with unerring precision. But simply he is unlucky.

The English bowling was in general excellent. A. S. White of Somerset, slow left, bowled superbly without having much luck. His style except for his higher delivery reminded the writer of Baloo, the famous Bombay bowler. He has the same pace and accuracy. There are two Parkins; there is the Parkins who bowls quite above fast to medium for one spell, then he varied his pace flight and pitch with a differently placed field each time. Occasionally the second Parkins sent down a really fast one.

The Australian innings was fascinating by reason of its variety. After a bad opening the third and fourth wickets added over hundred runs. Macartney was not so spectacular as usual. Probably his bad thumb was troubling him. Four wickets fell with the addition of sixteen runs then Armstrong's driving told. Still Armstrong was in the main fortunate. He did not give a real chance, but he was often beaten and often just failed to play on, cutting the ball narrowly past his leg stump sometimes. Other balls he stopped and they just failed to trickle on to his wicket. The Australian grant, however, did not fail to put all his nineteen stone behind his drives.

Pellew's innings was most scrappy. He was never comfortable from start to finish, but he never gave a real chance. Gregory had half a dozen balls and might have been out to any one of them so feebly did he shape. Gregory is a man capable of hitting hard, but he failed lamentably to-day. The Australians indeed against such good bowling were exceedingly fortunate to make 407 runs. The wicket of course helped them considerably, but the outfield was just a little rough and that accounted for some indifferent fieldwork on the part of the English. Hobbs was not well enough to open the English innings and perhaps it was prudent not to risk him in such a poor light. England had forty minutes in which to bat and ten minutes from time a successful appeal was made against the light and stumps were drawn, England having lost two good wickets for 22.

As I write this, threatening clouds are looming up and a stiffling atmosphere prevails. Things do not look particularly cheerful for England to-morrow.

Altogether an unfortunate day!

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS

First Innings.

Bardsley, c Woolley, b Douglas	6
Andrews, c Woolley, b Douglas	19
Pellew, c Hearne, b Woolley	52
Macartney, l-b-w, b Parkin	115
Taylor, c Douglas, b Jupp	50
Gregory, b Parkin	1
Armstrong c Brown, b Douglas	77
Hendry, b Parkin	0
Carter, b Jupp	34
McDonald, not out	21
Mailey, c and b Parkin	5
Extras	26
Total	407

Bowling

Douglas 3 wickets for 80 runs.
White 0 wicket for 70 runs
Parkin 4 wickets for 100 runs.
Hearne 0 wicket for 21 runs
Jupp 2 wickets for 70 runs
Woolley 1 wicket for 34 runs.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.

Hardinge, not out	11
Woolley, b Gregory	0
Hearne, b McDonald	7
Ducat, not out	1
Extra	1
Total (for 2 wickets)	22

WHY CARPENTIER LOST.

HIS WRIST BROKEN IN SECOND ROUND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 6.

A New York message says that Carpentier's performance appears in a favourable light on account of the announcement by the Frenchman's trainer that Carpentier broke his wrist in two places when he smashed Dempsey on the jaw in the second round. Three physicians are now attending Carpentier.

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. July 6.

A message from Jersey City states that ninety-thousand people were present at the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, including many women. The receipts amounted to one million six hundred thousand dollars. Carpentier was confidence personified as he entered the ring. Immediately the gong went. He took up the offensive and his snappy work with both hands made Dempsey seem comparatively slow. Dempsey finding that his rights were not reaching their mark owing to the Frenchman's clever ducking started body punishment, which finally wore Carpentier down to the condition which made it easy for Dempsey to administer the *coup de grace*. Heavy right to neck and left to the stomach early in the fourth round made Carpentier fall forward and he remained on all fours seemingly in the distress only rising when nine had been counted.

Dempsey who was leaning against the ropes with an expressionless face darted forward and disdaining the Frenchman's blows drove his right with all his might to the heart. It was a fearful blow and Carpentier crashed down. He did not lose consciousness but made a heroic attempt to rise. He clawed at the canvas and got almost to his knees, his legs working spasmodically and his eyes wide open. He was gasping for air and he gazed appealingly towards Descamps, who well-loved stood in a corner miserably watching the referee counting his lay out. Carpentier at the count of eight, made superhuman efforts to rise but in vain and he fell forward on his face, a beaten man. Dempsey assisted him to rise and dragged him to the corner where he revived after a few seconds.

The spectators stood on their seats, wildly shouting and cheering. A doctor, who examined Carpentier, after the fight said he Frenchman's right thumb was broken in two places and his wrist was sprained. Dempsey was unmarked and very happy. He said:—Carpentier is good game fellow but I think I got it over him. I do not remember once being hit hard enough even to shake me.

Carpentier took his defeat gamely and warmly praised Dempsey. He said he stalled all on win in the second round. He hit Dempsey as hard as he could but could not drop him. He tried again in the third round but the right to the neck seemed to faze him.

NOT RETIRING FROM THE RING.

CARPENTIER'S CHALLENGE TO LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 4.

New York.—Deschamps announces that Carpentier who is in good condition except for a swollen right hand and a cut under the left eye is not retiring from the ring but is willing to meet any puglist in the world with the exception of Dempsey. Carpentier wants to issue a challenge for the World's Light Heavy-weight championship which he holds by virtue of having defeated 'Battling Levinsky."

RACING IN FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 6.

Paris.—The Prix due President de la Republique was run here to-day and resulted as follows:—

Pomme de Terre	1
Binio	2
Sourbier	3

Fourteen ran.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

K. S. L. I. VERSUS Y. M. C. A.

The game on the Cooperage last night between the abovementioned teams, which eventually resulted in a win for the Shropshires by one goal to nil, was most interesting and exciting. The Soldiers were infinitely superior, but they simply could not score. As time went on and the Y. M. C. A. defence still held out, the Soldiers redoubled their efforts, but sometimes by luck, but more often by excellent saving on the part of the Y. M. C. A. goalkeeper the Young Men's defence held out until a few minutes from time, when the persistent attack of the Soldiers at last bore fruit.

Result:—

K. S. L. I.	One goal.
Y. M. C. A.	Nil

"NOT A MISTAKE BUT BLUNDER AND RISK"

YOUNG PATRIOT' ON PRINCE OF WALES VISIT.

"The Young Patriot," the only nationalist paper, in the Central Provinces writes:—Whatever royal visits are expected to accomplish has been more than accomplished by the Duke of Connaught's tour, on the showing of Anglo-Indians and the officials themselves. It is well-known that the masses gave a cold shoulder to the Royal uncle. The heir-apparent to the Royal throne is hardly likely to fare any better. In the present state of India's political temperament, the planned visit is not merely a mistake but a blunder and a risk. In the next few months the Non-Cooperation movement will enter on a most intensive activity and the royal visit is bound to synchronize with that time. If the Prince finds himself neglected, he must thank those who have invited him to these climes, knowing full well the lowering skies. It is deeply to be regretted that such an expensive visit should be allowed to drain the already impoverished resources of the Indian people and princes and that royal personalities should not be immune from being used as pawns in the rough-and-tumble of Indian politics."

INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate was held yesterday, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding, when the report of the Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission was discussed. Dr. Viegas had moved (1) that the first two years of College instruction should be removed from the present University course, (2) that the last year of the present High School instruction be removed from the High School course, and (3) that the first two years of the present College instruction and the last year of High School instruction be transferred to Intermediate colleges or special schools.

Mr. Robertson resuming discussion said unless they had more light on the 21 points of the Vice-Chancellor both from him and the Minister of Education, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, they could not come to a decision.

AGAINST THE RADICAL CHANGE.

Mr. M. A. M. Khan said they should not take a leap in the dark, because the Sadler Commission had recommended the course. The Sadler Commission had made the recommendations for Calcutta and not for Bombay and they could not change a system of education which was part and parcel of their whole life. The cost of the scheme would be more than two or three crores and they could not afford it. He challenged Dr. Viegas' qualifications to bring such a motion before the Senate, as he could not have attended any Arts College, or if he had his memory must have been hazy. They would be going against the whole erudition of the University if they decided to adopt the course suggested by Dr. Viegas. He asked the Minister for Education to try his panacea on the present system and thus shorten the students' course from that of 15 years to one of 14 years and thus spare him one year, which was so very valuable to a man, especially in India where life was so short. He moved an amendment: That the Senate places on record its opinion that the establishment of Intermediate Colleges is unnecessary and that so far as the improvements necessary in respect of University education are concerned, they can be achieved without radically changing the present system, by applying available funds to the provision of better pay and prospects for teachers and more extended facilities for their professional training, to the better housing and equipment of High Schools and Colleges and to increasing their number; and by strengthening the courses of study and the methods of instruction at points where experience had shown them to be defective.

DR. HAROLD MANN.

Dr. Harold Mann said they should not be influenced by mere authority; they must exercise their own independent judgment and come to a decision. The second point was that they were there not to consider the question of funds—that was for the Government or the people to consider; their duty was to lay down what they considered to be the right thing to do and nothing else. He was entirely at variance with the proposition. Without saying anything against the teachers and professors he would say that the Intermediate education was not satisfactory. Our students did not finish anything when they left their schools. The only courses open before them were either to become clerks or to go to the colleges. They must take the Intermediate teaching to a point where they should make the students self-dependent and that could not be done in the present colleges and schools. If they thought that the Intermediate classes formed a definite line then from that line the studies should be transferred. He summarised his points thus: (1) The present system of education must be treated by itself; (2) it must be localised; (3) they wanted a period of transition which would transform the schoolboy into an independent student of the college.

Mr. S. C. Shahani said the financial side of the scheme must be taken into consideration by them in recommending any step, and with this proviso he was whole-heartedly in favour of the proposition. He said any ridicule which they might be able to pour on this scheme would be ridiculous by itself.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas moved an amendment to the second part of the proposition that instead of "the last year of the present High School", "two years ..." should be inserted.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha seconded. He said they should not adopt half measures, by whole measures and the present scheme belonged to the first category.

The discussion was cut short at this stage and the Vice-Chancellor put the proposition to vote, but before so doing he asked Mr. R. P. Paranjpye to make a statement of Government's intentions.

GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. Paranjpye said if the University told the Government in exact and definite terms what it required, Government would consider the question further, and if it were possible for Government to accept and bring into practice their declared opinion they would consider what they could do. The University was only declaring the general policy and not putting it into out and dried form.

Mr. Mirza's proposition was then put to vote and 17 voted for it and 32 against. It was therefore declared lost. The original proposition was then passed.

The Senate then adjourned till to-day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received the Chief of Ramdurg at Government House on Tuesday morning.

His Excellency presided at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council at Government House on Tuesday morning.

H. H. the Raja of Baria, Kumar Shri Naharsinghji, the Chief of Jamkhandi, Shaikh Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol and Kumar Shri Shivajisinghji of Jamnagar arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

His Excellency held a Reception at Government House on Tuesday evening.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST HEAD CONSTABLE.

COMMITTED TO THANA SESSIONS.

Daji Narayen, Head-Constable Borivli, who had been charged before Mr. H. Fleming, First Class Magistrate at the Fanchayat Court, Bandra, with having on or about the 15th May at night in Shimpavli outraged the modesty of the complainant, a Varli woman, by the name of Bhagi in circumstances that constituted rape has been committed to take his trial at the Thana Criminal Sessions.

The story of the prosecution was that on the night in question Bhagi and Janaji were seated in Bhaskar's verandah at Borivli, when the accused came and took them both to his house near by where he had a guest. They drank some liquor and after a little while all the four proceeded to Janaji's place in Shimpavli where they could get toddy. On the way they met the complainant, who is the woman Bhagi, Ragho and Memoriya who had come to Borivli from Poisur, where they are all employed at a brick kiln, to see a *tamasha* at Babai. Accused, as a policeman, asked these people a lot of questions as to why they were out at that hour of the night and eventually told them that they must go with him to Shimpavli and that he would place them before the Sub-Inspector there in the morning. All the seven went towards Shimpavli and accused contrived that all should go ahead while he and the woman remained behind. This gave him the opportunity of outraging her modesty.

In the morning this woman came to Borivli and complained to the Police Sub-Inspector about the conduct of the accused. She was sent to the Assistant Surgeon at Andheri who examined her and noted the several marks on her body.

The accused did not make any statement before the court but said he would make his defence at the sessions.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

FOUR ARMY CONTRACTORS CHARGED

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 6.

In the Karachi Cantonment Magistrate's Court four army contractors, Ali Soomar, Masoora Khan, Jafferji Elias, A. H. Ayub Valiji Adamji and an ex-clerk Nahiram of the Karachi arsenal, were charged with conspiring to defraud Government various sums of money in respect of 55 Supply and Transport bills. Each batch of the contractors being charged on three transactions at the time. Major Firebrace, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Sind and Rajputana District, deposed that he asked the Ordnance Department as to why they used 36 camel carts on the particular day and they replied that only one cart was utilized. He convinced them that the Government was charged for 36 carts. He made this enquiry as he had received a circular from the Army Headquarters, Simla, through the Western Command stating that excessive transport charges were made all over India and the expenditure should be curtailed. Next day after this incident Major Kendall, Ordnance Officer, brought to the General Officer Commanding several indents, the office copy of which did not tally with those of the Brigade Transport Office. Under orders of the G. O. C. the matter was handed over to the local Police Inspector. Police evidence was then led. The case is likely to last a long time as 20 to 30 witnesses are to be called. Since the case was first mooted army transport expenses have dropped very much.

CO-OPERATIVE PHILANTHROPIC MOVEMENT.

Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, delivered a lecture on Sunday evening at the "Vamba Vishram Hall" on the "Advantages of Co-operative Philanthrophy and Citizens' Co-operative Hospitals." The working system of the cooperative philanthropic movement, being very beneficial to all classes of people, Mr. Kulkerny remarked that he could start various concerns, on cooperative philanthropic system, which system he said was highly approved in 1914 by Mr. Ewbank, and Mr. Keatinge the Registrar and Director of Cooperative Societies respectively after their duly discussing with him. Before bringing the meeting to a close Mr. Kulkerny remarked that he would not only start, in course of time, "Hospital Societies and Mutual Benefit Dispensaries," but also "Cooperative Industrial Mills," "Cooperative Insurance and Tenantownership Housing Societies." At the same time, he would take up the cause of all the college students for starting "Collegiate Book Depot of Societies and United Press Employees' Cooperative Press for starting a weekly paper, styled "Economic Home Rule and Labour Reformer" and for undertaking job work also.

WARDHA'S CONTRIBUTION RS 33,000

The Secretary District Congress Committee Wardha wires under date July 4th that Wardha district has contributed Rs. 33,000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and Rs. 5,000 more are expected within a week. Congress membership exceeds 15,000.

At the High Court, Dr. Manuk to-day filed a petition praying that the order of the District Magistrate, Monghyr, transferring the case against Mr. Grant of Bhagalpur to the file of the Joint Magistrate, be set aside on the ground that the trial by the Joint Magistrate will debar Mr. Grant from claiming trial by jury as the European British subject.

On Monday last in the meeting at Kamatipura a child of 9 years viz., Sadanand Sambhaji Kalewar presented his Gold ring to Mahatma Gandhiji personally, which was his birthday present from its parents, of his own accord.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MUNICIPAL TAX.

ILLEGAL LEVY.

Sholapur Municipality ..... Appellant.
v.
Shankar Sheshabhat ..... Respondent.
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. D. D. Cooper, Assistant Judge at Sholapur, who set aside the decree of Mr. T. N. Desai, Sub-Judge of Sholapur and awarded the plaintiff's claim.

The facts were these:—The plaintiff Shankarbhat is the owner of 2 Survey Nos. situate within the limits of the Sholapur Municipality. The plaintiff split up these two lands into small plots and let them out to about 309 tenants. Each tenant paid a rent varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3/8/0,- per annum and built their own huts thereon. Each of the huts so erected has been given a separate house number by the Sholapur municipality. Under the rules passed by the Municipality and sanctioned by the Government in 1914, a general rate is levied on all buildings and lands, provided that buildings or lands yielding or capable of yielding less than Rs. 10 as rent shall be exempt from payment of the rate. Each of the huts erected by the plaintiff's tenants was, according to the Municipality, capable of yielding a rent of over Rs. 10 and was taxed accordingly. Over and above this, the Municipality proceeded to levy a rate of Rs. 40 on the aggregate rent paid to the plaintiff by the tenants. The aggregate rent derived by the plaintiff from his tenants was Rs. 800 while the assessment he paid to the Government was Rs. 377. The plaintiff, being already a loser in the bargain, resisted this additional levy by the Municipality on the ground that the rent he derived from each plot was less than Rs. 10 per annum and therefore the plots were exempt from payment under Rule 2. The Municipality notwithstanding the protest levied the rate for 1915 and 1916, whereupon the plaintiff brought this suit for a refund of the money and for an injunction restraining the Municipality from levying such rate in future. The contentions of the plaintiff were that, firstly, he was exempt from payment under Rule 2 and secondly, the Municipality having taxed the huts could not tax the land on which they stood. The trial Court did not accept both the contentions and dismissed the suit with costs. The Appellate Court however, although it rejected the second contention, upheld the first namely that the Municipality could not tax on the aggregate rent of all the plots and that, taking each plot by itself, the plaintiff was exempt from payment under Rule 2. The Municipality appealed to the High Court.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships held that under the rules the Municipality could not levy a rate on land after having levied the same rate on buildings on such land. Section 59 of the District Municipal Act, which enabled a Municipality to levy a tax on both land and buildings, could not avail, for the rules were not clear enough. The annual rental value on which the Municipality levied the rate must ordinarily included the ground rent and therefore the Municipality could not again proceed to tax the land a second time.

Their Lordships, therefore, dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. N. V. Gokhale appeared for the appellant Municipality.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the respondent.

BERAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 4.

A general meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held at Amraoti on the 26th June. New office-bearers were elected; and a working committee and a consultation body were also formed. The following members were elected for the All-India Congress Committee: Messrs. Abdulla Rangshah; Madhoraoji Anne; Jatkar; B. G. Kharparde; Sadashivrao Kelkar; Pannalal Vyas and Dr. Parasins.

The following names were suggested for the presidential chair of the coming Congress. Sj. Aravind Ghosh; Mr. Das; Mr. N. C. Kelkar; Maulana Mahomed Ali. Mrs. Saronjini Naidu and Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudharani.

PICKETING AT JUBBULPORE.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEMBER SENT TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

Picketing of the liquor shops continues. The District Magistrate has called upon three persons to show cause why security should not be taken from them. Mr. Gopalsingh Beibagh, a member of the Congress Committee was sent to jail for refusing to execute the required bond.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER TO RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

In connection with the stoppage, by the G. I. P. Railway authorities, of the supply of drinking water to railway passengers by the charitable public, Mr. J. G. Nensey, Hon. Jt. Secretary, the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, has addressed the following letter dated 22nd June, 1921, to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway:—

Enclosed herewith please find extract copy of the article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 21st instant, which I purposely take the opportunity to send to you and therewith inviting your attention to the fact that other Railway authorities have found it feasible to cooperate with the philanthropic public in at least rendering necessary assistance to the passengers.

In our interview on the 16th instant in connection with the water supply at Bhusawal and Shegaon you rejected the charitable water supply at Bhusawal and Shegaon and now I beg to point out to you in support of my argument the other day that such voluntary aid is found possible on other lines would it not be equally so on your line. At the above instance my committee solemnly hopes that the future policy of your company would be such as to extend their active cooperation with the obliging public conducing to the comfort of passengers at large.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The second general meeting of the Architectural Students' Association, Sir J. J. School of Arts, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m. (Mr. Solomon will give a paper on "Mural Painting.)

SATURDAY, July 9.

The s.s. "Karmala", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Intimations.

DEATH.

TALATI—Bai Navajbai, widow of the late Mr. Sorabji Nasserwanji Talati and mother of Manoji and Nasserwanji and the late Ratanji and Dinshawji Talati died Tuesday the 5th instant. Uthamna ceremony today 3 o'clock at Framroji Seth Agiary, Bazar Gate Fort.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. Nakkoda and Chindwara via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on 11th and 18th instant respectively.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION,

The Greek Government notifythat telegrams for Turkey are subject to military censorship. They must be in plain English, French Italian, Greek, Turkish or German. Government telegrams to Constantinople are not subject to censorship and may be in code or cipher.

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha an ordinary meeting will be held at Marwari Sammellan Hall, Kalbadevi Road, on Sunday next at 12 noon (S. T.) to transact the following business. (1) Re-election of Executive members for the Sabha. (2) Election of the Managing Committee.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of the above Society will be held in the "Hira Bang" Hall, C. P. Tank, on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.). Prof. V. N. Hate, F.R.A.S., will occupy the chair.

The following item of business among others will be transacted:—To distribute prizes to the first lady graduates of the community viz. —Miss Haunsabai G. Penkar, B.A. and Mrs. Kamlabai Maladker, B.A., and also to Dr. Miss Ahilyabai and Maltibai S. Gore, L.C.P.S., L.M., D.T.M.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality of the city during the past week, viz. 702 was 13 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 36.62. The figures for the 27th week of 1920 were mortality 654 and death-rate 36.31; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 804 and the death-rate 45.33.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 17 and that from diseases of the respiratory System 291 against 12 and 235 respectively in the preceding week. No notificationof Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 213 were among infants under one year of age. 56 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera caused 8 attacks (including one imported case) and 4 deaths; Smallpox caused 8 attacks and 8 deaths and Plague caused 8 attacks and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 315 against 336 in the 27th week of 1920 and 366 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

"A SAD LIGHTNING DISASTER."

With regard to the report that appeared in several newspapers about the wiping out of a whole Parsi family of six at Dahanu, a village in District Surgadh due to the lightning striking the residence of the family, a correspondent from the place writes to the "Navsari Patrika" denying the statement, saying that no Parsi family is living in the village. He adds, however, that the statement about two Hindu gentlemen, who were taking shelter under a tree, being killed by the striking of the lightning is a fact.

MOTOR FATALITY.

A COUPLE KNOCKED DOWN.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the bodies of Amina Nursa aged 33 and his wife Dhanabai Nursa aged 27, who were run over and killed by motor lorry No. 1144 driven by one Waman Bala which came from the wrong side of the road. At the time of death Dhanabai was in a family way.

It was stated that both the deceased were working in a mill and lived at Currey Road. They were going along the Arthur Road at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, on the right side of the road. The motor lorry driven by Waman came from the same direction and was on the wrong side of the road and knocked down the couple. The woman was struck by the right mudguard and was thrown on the and her husband was struck by the left mudguard and he fell in front of the car, the left wheels going over his face and head. He died almost immediately and the woman shortly afterwards. The lorry had not sounded the horn and was going at a speed of ten to fifteen miles per hour.

Waman in his statement said he was on the proper side of the road and a victoria was in front of him. To avoid the victoria he swerved a little but his brake did not work properly. He was confused, and the brass frame prevented his seeing the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict of death by being knocked down and the husband run over by a motor lorry driven in a rash and negligent manner and on the wrong side of the road by Waman.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 6.

A slight depression has formed in north of Bay and has stimulated the Bombay monsoon in Peninsula. Deep winds are flowing up Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east Central Provinces, Konkan and north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, south Hyderabad, Malabar, Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches; Bhamo, Dibrugarh and Silchar one; Tezpur two; Cherrapunji three; Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur two, Chaibasa one and a half; Ranchi one; Purnea a half; Karwar two; Marmagoa, Mangalore one and a half; Salem one; Masulipatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 7, 1921.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

If the speech of Mr. Sastri at the Imperial Conference completed the process of disillusionment in the minds of his countrymen regarding his ability to understand the reality of the situation in their country and to give voice to their needs and aspirations, that of the Maharao of Cutch, a summary of which Reuter cabled yesterday, is calculated to evoke feelings both of indignation and disgust among the latter. Not that we had any illusions about the Maharao's capacity to "represent" India. His selection for the task was denounced by none so strongly as by us and on grounds that have remained unrefuted and have been confirmed by his speeches in London. The Maharao began with the usual reference to Britain's part in helping "the growth of democratic ideals", which "had resulted in a clamorous demand for a larger voice in legislation and administration which had been met to a fair extent by the recent successive stages of reform, with a good promise of more to come." The Maharao proceeded to opine that "those who clamoured for more so soon were somewhat apt to forget the rate of progress they had already made." Now taken apart, the views on the question of "reforms" expressed by one the administration of whose State is a negation of all democratic ideals would be, in ordinary circumstances, beneath notice, but our concern at present is to draw attention to what seems like a conspiracy, in high quarters, to misrepresent to the world the truth about the situation in this country and the demand of its people. The success of the conspiracy, in the opinion of its organisers, will depend on the success with which they are able to boom "the reforms". While Mr. Sastri, like a Moderate, plays perhaps un-consciously into the hands of these organisers, the Maharao of Cutch does so consciously.

Not that we mind this conspiracy. What is, however, most distressing is that, not content with making His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught a tool, those responsible are determined to inflict a greater humiliation on the Royal House by arranging the visit of the Prince of Wales to this country without a previous reconciliation with its people. Addressing the Prince of Wales, the Maharao of Cutch said: "I assure your Royal Highness that you will be a light to millions of hearts. I believe your visit will largely serve to heal the sores and cement the Anglo-Indian brotherhood in a knot that will never be dissolved." We fully endorse the assurance and the belief. But we can do so only on this definite understanding that the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs are completely redressed and that the demand of Indian Swaraj is met to the satisfaction of her people *before* His Royal Highness lands on these shores. India is determined to secure the redress of these wrongs and to win Swaraj by honourable understanding and negotiations, if possible, but, at all events, *in her own way*, irrespective of what the British Government may choose to do or not to do. She is in earnest. Her people cherish the deepest sentiments of attachment to the King-Emperor and his family. But they value their honour more—and consistent with that honour they cannot take part in any official functions of welcome to the Prince of Wales that will be interpreted to the world as their acquiescence in the present order of things which deepens their wounds and their humiliations.

We do not share the views of those who think that the visit of the Prince of Wales would be welcome to our countrymen if His Royal Highness comes with some "boons". Let it be clearly understood that the days of "boons" are gone. "Boons" demoralise both those who give and those who accept them. India has realised this truth that "boons" perpetuate the relationship of "rulers" and 'ruled," fostering slave psychology among the latter. No, India now stands erect before the world. She is determined to see Justice, nothing more and nothing less than Justice, vindicated. And she is in earnest. The Prince of Wales will be welcomed with open arms and spontaneous loyalty *only* by a fully self-governing Indian people —or with artificial pomp and pageantry by the officials and their Durbaris and supporters. That is definite and clear. Therefore, let those who are seeking to exploit the Royal House for their own ends take heed.

GOVERNMENT STORES POLICY.

Sir Thomas Holland, after a long interval, visited the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau on Thursday last. It has by this time become traditional for the Chamber to place before every high official visiting it a review of the outstanding questions of the day expressing its views in unambiguous terms and for the official to discount those views as sympathetically as the exigencies of the case or the temperament of the man will permit. We are, however, most disagreeably surprised to detect a vein of flippant disbelief in the reply of the Member for Industries and Commerce. Sir Thomas Holland said:

"Your Chairman states that his Committee have definitely ascertained that British materials are about thirty and even more per cent. higher in prices than continental materials. I should like to know what the exact figures are, for example, with regard to the prices of locomotives of the type required for Indian State Railways."

There is in this an obvious current of scpticism as to the Chamber's ability to ascertain the exact difference in prices between British goods and continental material of the like description. It is unpardonable that Sir Thomas should have thus disposed of a very important point by confounding the general with the particular. If the Chamber should be able to give the exact difference in prices of locomotives of the type required by the Indian State Railways and manufactured in the United Kingdom and those made in the United States, to keep to Sir Thomas' example, that body would not merely win a dialectic victory, but also secure specific proof of the utter unfitness of the officials who now carry out the purchase of stores for India. It is not enough for Sir Thomas merely to promise to bring the instance to the notice of the High Commissioner who ostensibly purchase the stores for India. If Sir Thomas is so exacting as to require such specific proof of the wanton disregard of Indian interests, he must, by parity of reasoning, by every dictate of fairness, be prepared to dispense with the services of Sir William Meyer or any other officer who is proved to have shown himself grossly indifferent to Indian interests Will Sir Thomas Holland or the Government of India take up the challenge?

On the general question of the purchase of stores Sir Thomas was much less liberal than is indicated in the published policy of the Government of India. If there is any validity in the resolutions of the Indian Government, the instructions on this matter have been issued clearly enough not to be mistaken in India, whatever may be their fate in England. Sir Thomas need not have wasted the time of the Chamber by recounting to them the points which he would not like the Chamber to assume. The Stores Purchase Committee have recommended, and the Government of India have accepted, the general principle that, Indian made material, wherever available, must be preferred to material made abroad that, in comparing prices, given the suitability of the articles in all other respects, Indian articles must be given preference even if the figures for Indian made goods be apparently higher, as the easy accessibility, coupled with the possibility of immediate delivery, makes the Indian goods really cheaper even when they seem to be apparently dearer. Local Governments have been instructed to order their purchases on these lines and presumably the Government of India will not themselves violate the principle they have been at such pains to enunciate. The specific question, it is true, on which discussion turned during the visit of Sir Thomas to the Chamber was in regard to material not made in India. But because India is out of the ring it does not follow that Indian interests are not likely to be ignored. Mr. Montagu and Sir William Meyer may be excellent men, intent upon doing justice to India according to their lights. But we have grave reasons to fear their hands are forced not infrequently by outside interest or pressure and Indian interests go by the board in consequence. It is the lamest of all lame arguments to say that we must wait until the full text of a question asked in Parliament as well as of the answer given to it is available in this country. We have no desire to take up the case for Reuter's. But if that news agency is to be discredited because of its recent exploits or its common trick of misrepresenting the Indian point of view, it is necessary that Government should devise some means to obtain correct and complete information on such important issues before it is too late. If we are to wait until the full texts of the question and answer are available, may it not be that the Government will follow their traditional method of putting up a *fait accompli* to explain their inability to do anything in the matter? There is more than a grain of truth in the observation of a local wag that there are more rumours since the Government have begun to have their high paid Directors of Information than there ever were before. Is it not time to see that mischievous rumours are stifled before they achieve the importance of accomplished facts and thereby furnish the detractors of our well-meaning Government and their hard-worked officers with a semblance of justification for their tirades of accusation?

Sir Thomas was equally reticent and mystifying on the question of the Fiscal Commission. We have learnt, it is true, that Mr. Lees Smith will not be the Chairman of the Commission, nor perhaps even a member. But that is the sum total of our knowledge as far as the assurances of the Member for Industries and Commerce are concerned. Sir Thomas has proved his excellence as a sophist, we use the term in its approved logical sense, by sacrificing what little reputation he had, in the eyes of his admirers, as a statesman. The Government of India intend to appoint no one who has committed himself to definite convictions either in favour of protection or of free trade. It is hard to find an Indian of eminence who has not realised the need for protection against the grasping tendencies of British manufacturers. It follows, in consequence, that an English nonentity, with this sole recommendation of having no views on a great social and political question, will by this reasoning be proved to be the most suitable man for the chairmanship. We have always understood that discerning Englishmen, with Mr. Montagu heading the list, had already realised that the question of free trade and protection can no longer be considered an open question with regard to India. The inquiry that the forthcoming Commission should carry out is, therefore, not on the general question as to whether free trade or protection is most suitable for Indian conditions, but rather as to the best methods for affording protection to Indian industries. No Englishman, however complete a nonentity he may be on the general question, can be suitable for defining a comprehensive scheme of encouraging Indian industries and commerce. It is imperative for Lord Reading to realise this fundamental difference if he does not wish injustice to be done to India by this kind of negative impartiality.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Turkey.

"It is hard to resist the impression that Mr. George and Lord Curzon are preparing to abandon their present nominal neutrality in the Greco-Turkish war for some measure of active support, with supplies, naval action and blockade, if not with land forces." So wrote the "Nation" in mail week and the journal added the significant remark that "few believe the denials that supplies have already gone to the Greeks." The "Outlook" is more definite. It writes:

"A violent controversy is at present raging in the British Cabinet over the proposal of the Prime Minister and Lord Curzon to reverse the existing policy of British neutrality in the Turco-Greek conflict, owing to the growing threats and insults of the Kemalists to the British Empire. The Turcophiles, led by Mr. Montagu, are making a supreme effort to prevent, or, at any rate, retard, this event, and have recalled in haste to London the Aga Khan, as the representative of Moslem India. They have naturally made the most of the unfavourable opinion which General Sir Charles Harington, the British Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople, has expressed of the Greek army at the present date. But General Harington's own Chief of Staff, who has had much greater experience of the Near and Middle East than Sir Charles, holds that, given the support of Great Britain, on certain discriminating terms, the Greek army would regain its pristine morale and efficiency. However, Mr. Montagu and his colleagues have succeeded to this extent, that they have prevailed upon the Cabinet to make one final bid for Angora's friendship before departing from neutrality. Through somewhat circuitous channels Mustapha Kemal and his Government have been warned that they can have peace or war with Great Britain; peace, if they will consent to a settlement in Asia Minor which in our opinion should satisfy both their own and Greece's legitimate demands, and if they will cease their attacks, direct and indirect, against the British Asiatic dominions and spheres of interest. Angora has so far given no reply."

That Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon should take up an attitude of hostility to the Kemalists is, of course, not at all surprising. It is, however, satisfactory to note that Mr. Montagu is exerting himself on the side of justice and right. And this fact makes it all the more incumbent on Lord Reading to take up a strong and uncompromising position. Will his Excellency do so?

The Khoreal Case.

The scandalous perversion of justice in this case has shocked even the "Pioneer." It is constrained to admit that the case contains "many unsatisfactory features" and it has "not the slightest doubt" that "R ed was fortunate to be acquitted." But while saying this much, the journal cannot resist the temptation to damn off-hand the prosecution evidence, by saying that "there was a good deal of hard lying" in it, though it fails completely to point out which of the witnesses was guilty of such prevarication. It is evident that the journal by indulging in such abuse of the prosecution merely hopes to make the planter's case look as straight as possible, but such tactics fail to achieve their object. The "hard lying" was not so much on the side of the prosecution as on that of the defence. The journal refers to the accused's "somewhat surprising disclosures" of his own views on Shikar and "cannot resist the conclusion that he behaved like a fool, and a dangerous fool at that." And yet this "dangerous fool" has got scot-free, thanks to the Indian Criminal Procedure Code and "the fundamental principle of British Rule" in India that "there can be no trace and must be no trace of any racial inequality." If the "Pioneer" is really anxious as it states, that "the courts in India should be entirely relieved of the odium of appearing to afford shelter to a European from the consequences of his acts by virtue of the existence of a system which is not applicable to all communities on the same terms," it should abandon the cant which is indulged in, in season and out of season, in official as well as non-official circles that at present there is such a thing as racial equality in India. Let our contemporary frankly recognise the fact that no such equality exists and let it then endeavour to bring about the change in the desired direction. An honest confession of shortcomings expedites reform much more than concealment of the same lest one's pride be wounded.

Charkha and Women.

Those who, like the "Madras Mail", sought, either through malice or ignorance, to represent as a "damnable calumny" on Indian womanhood Mr. Gandhi's reference to the Charkha as the shield of Indian women's chastity, have, we hope, by this time disabused their minds of the gross misapprehension and learnt to appreciate the service which the Charkha is doing at present and will do in an ever-increasing measure in the coming future in the direction referred to by Mr. Gandhi. Who that has experience of the lot of Indian women in our mills and factories, our tea and coffee plantations, and even as labourers on the public roads, will deny the existence of numerous pitfalls which surround them on all sides and into which many of them so easily fall? But if they can earn their living at home through some cottage industry like spinning and weaving, what a blessing it will be for them! The tragedy of the Khoreal shooting case would never have occurred if Hira and her parents had not been compelled to eke out a livelihood in the tea gardens for want of a safer and more honourable occupation. As Mr. Gandhi said with profound truth at Kamatipura on Sunday night, Indians can put a stop to the spread of vice and redeem their sisters by means of the Charkha. Let every Indian home, especially of the poorest, be provided with a Charkha and it will be the means of purifying and elevating it.

THE CLOTH MERCHANTS.

Gentlemen.

Yesterday I invited the millowners to help the foreign cloth boycott movement. They may or may not help. I shall hope that they will. But you cannot possibly keep yourselves from it. Because the majority of you are even convinced non-cooperators. You have made possible the fulfilment of the Bezwada promise regarding the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund. But you will say that whilst payment was a small matter to you, your trade is a matter of life and death. It is just this hallucination that is keeping Swaraj away from us. If your trade is a matter of life and death to you, is the country's good less? Swaraj means that you and I put our country's trade before ours. The appeal to you to refrain from importing foreign cloth is in other words an appeal to subordinate your individual gain to the country's.

For every yard you import from England or Japan or America, you take away from the mouth of a fellow countryman at least three annas without giving him anything in return. Let me explain. India has enough labour lying idle in her villages. Formerly this was utilised for manufacturing yarn and cloth. Foreign imports made them compulsorily idle. And for these long long years the vast majority have found no other occupation. Hence every drought sends a shiver through every pitying heart in India. It need not be so. A drought is not an unusual Indian phenomenon. We feel its deadly effects, because we are living on the margin of starvation. By prolonged idleness, we have lost the power of sustenance. Do not imagine that these cottagers can all flock to our dozen cities where labour is scarce and find a living. They are burdened with land which they dare not leave even if they would. And not all the cities of India can hold her millions. Nothing but the restoration of handspinning and handweaving can possibly bring back lustre to the Indian eye. And I would be false to you and to India, if I did not tell you that the merchants more than the millowners are responsible for India's deep and distressing poverty. The millowners aggravate it no doubt, when they charge heavy prices. But you are so responsible, that if you stop the importation of foreign cloth, you can revive the ancient and honourable *dharma* (duty) of handspinning and give an impetus to the industry of handweaving.

Why, after all, should the abandonment of a trade that harms India be a matter of life and death to many of you? Surely you are resourceful enough to find out some other trade beneficial alike to you and the country. The stopping of imports means a saving of sixty crores per year. But it means operation on a much larger capital. It means that all the processes on cotton will be gone through in India. That means business for you. It means a healthy circulation of money as today it is a progressively exhausting drain of money from our dear country. I ask you to disengage your great talents from an unhealthy channel and direct them into the healthy channels that open out to you. You must organise handspinning and handweaving. Then, you will not be satisfied with coarse khadi as I am. You will insist on our spinners spinning the finest counts and the weavers weaving the world famed Dacca muslin. You will sink fortunes in it whereas I have only paid our sisters the few thousands you have given me as charity. For you to leave the unholy trade in foreign cloth is to organise the production and distribution of homespun. It is an enterprise worthy of your patriotism. You whisper to me that such organisation may take a few years. You have not built up your present trade in a moment. If you are satisfied, that it is a trade that has impoverished and enslaved India, you will not stop to think of the consequences of its destruction. You will let it go at any cost.

And what is the cost? Not much. You have to stop all further orders for *foreign cloth* or *yarn*. That costs nothing. You have a stock of foreign cloth to get rid of. The world's market is open to you for its disposal. There are many uses to which the Indian specialities can be put in say Mauritius, South Africa or East Africa. You will but let me think out for you the best method of disposing of the stock of foreign cloth and yarn, you have.

Some of you have developed an anxiety for the requirements of the consumer. Speaking as one myself and on behalf of lakhs of others, I ask you not to fret about the consumer. He will accommodate himself to the shortage, feel none the worse for it and will be better able to appreciate next year the plenty of beautiful khadi of every variety of width and thinness.

I ask you not to put an undue strain upon the consumer. It is not right for you to put temptations in his or her way in the shape of flimsy Japanese dhotis or saris or starchy calico. I urge you rather to cultivate in the consumer the taste to see art in khadi. Evenness, even softness is not necessarily art. The most exquisitely made rose flower from silks has no art in it. For it has no life. But the real flower from the garden with most petals gone is any day infinitely superior to the finished artificial product in a dressed window. The former is instinct with life. Would that the merchants of India ceasing to be mercenary, will study the ancient art and make it their *business* to revive it. There is money in it for you and the country. The greatest art to be revived is Swaraj. There is no Swaraj without Swadeshi. And Swadeshi means for India a permanent boycott of foreign cloth. I invite you to lead the way. For you have the ability. May God grant you the strength and the wisdom to lead.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful friend,
M. K. GANDHI.

PEACE POSSIBILITIES.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENTS.

GEN. SMUTS' SECRET VISIT T DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 6.

Dublin is at present full of whisper regarding the possibilities of peace as the result of the significant movements towards peace, which are said to have been going on during the last day or two, the most notable being General Smuts' secret visit.

SINN FEIN ATTEMPTS ON SIGNAL BOXES.

FOUR CONVICTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 6.

The four men captured at Bromley after a motor chase at the time of Sinn Fein attempts on the signal-boxes were yesterday charged with intent to murder the constables. The first was sentenced to twelve years' and the others to ten years' penal servitude.

PRECURSOR OF BETTER TERMS

RE-OPENING OF COAL MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

There is a disposition to regard the re-opening of the coal mines to-day as a precursor on better times in general. Among the hopeful signs during the week-end were the enquiries for the British Coal from the very widely scattered British and Foreign Centres. Tonnage has already been chartered to carry out the export orders which it is hoped will be substantially handled a few days after the most pressing home needs have been supplied. Commercial Circles report a greater trade steadiness and that the difficulty of reconciling the recent high costs of production with current market valuation is gradually being overcome.

DEATH OF COL. DOMINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The death is announced of Colonel Domine, heroic defender of Tuyenkwan in 1885 When besieged with six hundred troops he held out for three months against fifteen thousand of enemy until he was relieved. One third of the garrison which was practically without food and munitions was lost. Colonel Domine at the time was wounded in arm by a bomb which necessitated amputation.

ANGORA GOVT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Constantinople. Yussuf Kemal, Kemalist Foreign Commissioner, stated in the Angora Parliament on June 26th that the relations with Afghanistan were excellent and relations with Russia were based upon the Treaty which was concluded on March 16th and which would shortly be submitted to the Assembly. He contemplated the establishment of regular relations with Persia. Yussuf Kemal declared that French and Italian Troops were withdrawing from Turkish soil where Kemalists sought freedom from foreign interference. The assembly passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet without reservation.

"THEIR COMMON ENEMY-BRITAIN."

TROTSKY'S MESSAGE TO KEMAL PASHA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

A telegram from Reval says that Trotsky has sent a private letter to Mustapha Kemal, exhorting him to avoid negotiations "with their common enemy Britain."

GREEKS BOMBARD KARAMURSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Constantinople.—The Greek Battleship "Kilkis" has bombarded the town of Karamursal on the South Shore of the gulf of Ismidt.

PRINCE AZIZ HASSAN DEPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Cairo. Prince Aziz Hassan a prominent supporter of Zaglul Pasha has been ordered to quit Egypt by July 10th.

JEWS' LANDING AT JAFFA.

OBSTRUCTION BY ARAB BOATMEN.

ENDS IN FIRING BY PICKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., July 6.

A message from Jerusalem reports that minor disturbances are occurring in consequence of the boatmen's persistent obstruction of individual Jews landing at Jaffa. An Arab was killed and several wounded in the course of firing, following upon the Arab attacks on the pickets who were maintaining order.

TRADE RESUMPTION WITH RUSSIA.

FRANCE EMPHATICALLY DECLINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The "Morning Post" states that France has emphatically declined the renewed proposals of Krassin to resume Trade relations with Russia. It is stated that there is no reason to modify the attitude hitherto adopted in spite of Krassin's declaration that his Government is considering further modifications of its Communist Policy. The "Morning Post" reveals that the Soviet Government has ordered arrest of all the Japanese resident in Russia with the exception of the Communists. This step is regarded as a formal recognition of the existence of the State of War between Japan and Russia.

AIR ROUTE FOR INDIAN MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The Post Office announces that the mail for India and Egypt was despatched from London to Paris by Air on July 1st and overtook the ordinary mail which was despatched on June 30th. The mail has been forwarded from Marseilles by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship "Morea."

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE

ADMISSION OF INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The following regulations respecting admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, have been published to-day:—

During the last session of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Godfrey Fell in reply to a question by Munshi Iswar Saran, announced that Government would publish by the end of June the conditions for admission of Indians to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. It has been necessary to await receipt from England of information as to certain modifications of the syllabus. This information has now been received and an army instruction (India) is about to issue together with provisional regulations complete in every detail. These regulations will apply to candidates sitting for examination in April, 1922, for the examination in September, 1921. The regulations at present in force will hold good. The principal modifications in the new syllabus are as follows:—The qualifying marks in English have been raised from 330/0 to 500/0. This has been done in the interests of the Indian candidates. The reports of officers commanding companies of gentleman cadets and of the Commandant, Royal Military College, upon Indian gentleman cadets having indicated that in many cases considerable handicap has resulted from insufficient command of English. In the English examination under the old regulations four papers were required to be taken, a general paper designed to test general knowledge and intelligence, an essay, three alternative subjects being given and the candidate being required to choose one, reproductions of a passage read out to the candidate and dictation.

NEW REGULATIONS.

Under the new regulations three papers only will be set, dictation being omitted. In geography in addition to a general knowledge of the world will be required a knowledge of the geography of India in detail particularly of the frontiers. These are the only modifications in the obligatory subject—practically no change having been made in the requirements in Indian History, Mathematics and the Indian vernaculars. In the optional subjects Arabic has been added to the languages which may be taken, i.e., a candidate may now select Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit. Physics and Chemistry remain practically as before. A candidate may now select to take as an option a general science paper. An intermediate paper in mathematics may be taken, but for the higher mathematics paper which may be taken by the English candidate in addition to that in intermediate mathematics has been substituted for Indian candidates, a paper in British imperial history. This has been done because previous examinations have revealed a great lack of knowledge of rudimentary facts relating to the development of the British Empire. Without this knowledge young Indian gentleman entering Sandhurst must be seriously handicapped when compared with his British comrade. The "British Empire" by Sir Charles Lucas is recommended for study by the candidates taking this subject. Copies of provisional regulations can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Delhi, price annas 3.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraph transfer one shilling three and seven-thirty-second pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and one-fourth pence.

SEQUEL TO A POLITICAL TRIAL

ALLEGED ATTACK ON ALIGARH POLICE BY MOB.

POLICE RESORT TO FIRING.

ALIGARH, July 6.

As rumours of probable trouble had been spread complete arrangements were made yesterday to ensure order at the court, when one Malkhana Singh was being tried under section 124A in the court of the District Magistrate, Aligarh. Some time after the hearing of the case began, the crowd outside tried to break through the police ring into the court but was stopped twice. A number of the crowd assaulted a constable and police charged with batons with the result that the crowd dispersed. The crowd again returned to attack the reserve Inspector's bungalow and were again driven on. The mob then apparently dispersed towards the city, but meeting an ordinary prisoner with a small police escort coming towards the court assaulted them severely. This party was rescued by the police stationed at the court.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS ON FIRE.

The crowd again went off towards the city and proceeded to attack and burn police chowkis, the city Post Office, the Kotwali, the compounds and the houses of all police officers. The city post office was absolutely burnt. A considerable fight was put at the Kotwali, where a constable was killed and the treasury of the Tahsil which was inside the Kotwali was looted but the staff on the spot forced the rioters to drop the bags of money owing to the impossibility of running with such heavy weights. As soon as information about arson reached the court, the District Magistrate and City Inspector took armed police to the Kotwali and by 4 in the evening crowd had broken up into numerous small crowds but for a considerable time it remained excited. The police carried through their work with batons. Firing was resorted to by the police in isolated spots when attacked by the mob. Before the police could reach the scene military assistance was requisitioned from Agra and arrived shortly after midnight. The city is now being patrolled effectively. the exact number of casualties is unknown. It is believed rioters removed a considerable number of the wounded.

TILAK SWARAJ FUNDS.

BOMBAY COLLECTIONS.

APPOINTMENT OF A MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Whereas the subscriptions collected in Bombay for the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund are beyond the requirements of the Province of Bombay and have been collected for the purpose of spending wherever required in India, it is the opinion of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that the controlling management there of should be handed over to a specially appointed committee and therefore this committee appoints the following members:—

1 Raghavji Purshottam; 2 Velji Lakhamsi; 3 Umar Sobhani; 4 Revashankar Jagjivan Jhaveri; 5 Ardeshir Barjorji Godrej; 6 Jamnalal Bajaj; 7 Laxmidas Tairsee, and 8 Shankerlal Banker, to be a committee to control and manage the said funds under the following conditions:—

1 The requirements of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be a first charge upon the funds.

2. Wherever outside the Province of Bombay there is need the said committee is authorized to disburse upon a recommendation from the All India Congress Committee for the undermentioned purposes:—

1 The spread of the spinning wheel and Khadi; 2 the conduct of National Schools; 3 The elevation of the suppressed classes; 4. Famine Relief; 5. Liquor Prohibition.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee reserves to itself the right to inspect from time to time the accounts kept by the said committee.

The said Committee shall publish its accounts at least every six months.

All the money shall be deposited in a known Bank or otherwise in a proper manner.

The said committee shall have all the accounts properly audited.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

PUNJAB TO CONTRIBUTE NINE LAKHS.

Mahatma Gandhi has received the following telegram from Lala Lajpat Rai dated 5th July, Lahore:—

In the absence of full and detailed information from districts, Punjab contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund including special funds and local Tilak memorial funds amount approximately to nine lakhs, but we hope to raise general fund alone without special funds to nine lakhs.—Lajpat Rai.

STATUS OF INDIANS IN DOMINIONS.

REPORT TO BE PUBLISHED SOON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

The Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs will shortly issue report on the claims and status of Indians in Dominions.

TRIAL OF TWO GERMAN LIEUTENANTS.

FOR SUBMARINING "LLANDOVERY CASTLE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1 a.m., July 7.

Evidence was taken at Bow Street today of the submarining of "Llandovery Castle" in connection with which the German Lieutenants Boldt and Dittmar are to be tried at Leipzig for murder at the instance of the British Government. Counsel said that the submarine Captain and other officers had disappeared and the only witness available was unable to go to Leipzig, Evans, Purser of the "Llandovery Castle", testified that the ship was used to convey wounded Canadian soldiers to Halifax from England and was returning to England empty, when she was torpedoed without warning off Fastnet, though she was lit up with Green lights and Red Crosses. Boats were lowered, but owing to subsequent firing by the submarine only the Captain's boat with twenty on board including the Purser escaped. The ship carried only medical personnel and equipment.

The Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously resolved to present an address of welcome to the Viceroy on his arrival at Delhi setting forth the commercial needs of the province.

DYERISM IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON LIBRARIAN.

The following is a copy of the telegram despatched by the Secretary, District Congress Committee. Thar and Parkar, to the Press which was withheld by the officer in charge of Mirpurkhas Telegraph Office as an "objectionable message."

Official Dyerism in Mirpurkhas Public Library. Officials used unconstitutional means—defied chairmen's orders illegally arrogated rights. Public maintained their right and refused handing over charge, baffled Gopaldas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kalwani, Huzur Deputy Collector and Gurdinomal, Editor, "Mirpurkhas Gazette" beat and abused the Librarian, who is non-cooperator, librarians household articles were kicked on to public road. Further the above personages asked Himatsinghani and Vatanmal, non-cooperators and subscribers, to leave the library. Himatsinghani and Vatanmal refused to recognize their self-appropriated authority and finding their right of membership, threatened, resolved Satyagrah. They were bodily removed and thrown off the chairs on to the floor. The Librarian once was again kicked by the heads of peace and justice—non-cooperators suffered in silence. Police put to guard the Library, which is purely, public, by the Leputy Superintendent of Police.

A public meeting was convened on 27th. Six hundred people were present. The resolutions were unanimously passed. (1) citizens of Mirpurkhas, Hindus and Mahomedans, are strongly of opinion that the action of Mr. Gopaldas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, preserver of peace and order Mr. Kalwani, Huzur Deputy Collector, dispenser of Justice, who irresponsible of their position, took savage delight in brutally beating the non-cooperator Librarian, Bansiram of a public Library in the discharge of his duties and bodily removing Himatsinghani and Vatanmal, non-cooperators subscribers, and forcibly throwing them out of their chairs to the ground, was most brutal, irresponsible and degrading and offending to the public sense of honour, condemns it and (2) This meeting of citizens Mirpurkhas feel extremely sorry as Mr. Gurdinomal, Editor of "Mirpurkhas Gazette," who in conjunction with the officials, used brute force in the Library episode.

PANDIT MAKHANLAL CHATURVEDI.

SENTENCED TO 8 MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

WHY HIS SPEECH WAS SEDITIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BILASPUR, July 5.

Mr. Pardhi, Sub-divisional Magistrate who has tried sedition case against Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi holds his speech seditious firstly because he characterised the present Government as oppressive, and secondly because he referred to Indian Mutiny of 1857 and said that our ancestors were good people that mutinied when they were much oppressed, and what all was written about the greased cartridges was false, and thirdly because Indian weaving industry which was flourishing to the disadvantages of British people was destroyed and the thumbs of the weavers were cut off.

The judgment also says that his speech was seditious because he referred to numerical superiority of Indians and said that Indians were sleeping lions. It was also seditious, because he said, that after 150 years of British rule only 5 per cent of the population was educated and that Arms Act had emasculated the martial spirit. The Judge proceeds: "Accused preached non-violent non-co-operation and attainment of Swaraj without use of any sword or deception. In his comments the Magistrate appears to justify the assertion made by the accused when he says that some people believe that the mutiny was the outcome of the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie and that grievances of the Indian against the economic and financial policy of Government have not been without substantial basis. He also holds that the difficulty experienced in getting recruits during the great war was attributed to the loss of martial spirit."

He continues:—"But even though there were grievances it could be said that accused's speech was based on that which is not untrue still if a speech is such as to create a feeling of hatred and contempt truth would be no answer to the charge though it might influence the measure of punishment which would be proper to inflict The Magistrate also holds "prosecution has not made any attempt to prove an immediate egects made by the speech on the minds of the public. This is only an isolated speech of the accused which is placed before the court. Certain matters referred to in the speech cannot be said to be untrue." The highest punishment that could be awarded is three years, but as worse speeches than this have been punished with sentence of one year, he thought that a sentence of eight months rigorous imprisonment would meet the case.

STRIKE ON GONDAL RY.

THAKORE SAHEB'S ASSURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, July 5.

Without any previous intimation or representation the Loco and Traffic staff of the Gondal Railway wired a sudden ultimatum to His Highness the Thakore Saheb on the night of the 1st instant saying they would go on strike on the evening of the 2nd istant if Lawrence, a Goanese driver, whose services were terminated with one month's pay in lieu of notice, was not immediately reinstated and transfers of several employees cancelled. They also insisted upon the recognition of their Association, about whose constitution, aims, and objects the Thakore Saheb knew nothing.

Twenty-four hours after striking the work three office-bearers of the Association sought and were accorded a long interview by His Highness who assured them he would have no objection to recognising their Association as its object appeared to be conducive to efficiency and improvement of moral tone of the service, provided the strike was immediately ended. As regards the reinstatement of Lawrence and the cancellation of the transfer orders it was impossible to entertain the proposals. The deputation then proceeded to Jetalsar and reported the interview to the strikers and informed the Dewan of Gondal that nothing short of Lawrence's reinstatement would satisfy them

One train is running each way with the help of loyal servants who have stuck to their posts. There is serious dislocation of traffic, and grave inconvenience to travelling public.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At to-day's meeting of Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. F. A. White, President of Indian Legislative Assembly, was present throughout the debate. Six resolutions were discussed, of which two were lost, two withdrawn and two carried.

A resolution asking for the publication of a vernacular summary of the Council proceedings was negatived.

Another resolution asking for establishment of a commercial school in each division was accepted by the Council.

The last resolution, which elicited much discussion, demanded the appointment of a committee to enquire into the police administration in Bengal with a view to effect a reduction of expenditure without impairing its efficiency, and Government accepted the resolution.

LOST PRESTIGE IN PERSIA.

"OUR ACTIONS ARE NOT UP TO OUR WORDS."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S CANDOUR

Lord Chelmsford, who was accompanied by Lady Chelmsford, was the guest at the annual dinner of the Central Asian Society, which was held on June 15, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent-street, W., under the presidency of Lord Carnock. Others present were:—

Lord Meston Lady Carnock, Sir Arthur Hardinge, Lord Lamington, Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir Francis Younghusband, and Lieutenant-General Sir R. G. Egerton.

Lord Chelmsford, in responding to the toast of his health, said that it was natural that the public should be interested in the coal strike and the state of Ireland, but he confessed he was puzzled at the extraordinary calm and perhaps apathy to various problems that confronted the country.

In regard to Turkey, there was a Treaty that we were powerless to enforce, and the writ of the Allied Powers did not run in the Turkish dominions. He approached the question as one who had under his government 70 millions of Mohamedans, and for his part he would like to have said to the Turks: "You entered without provocation into the war; we imploree you and almost bribed you not to do so; your entry prolonged the war, and you must be punished for it. But we will not be unmindful of our old friendship; we know you have been misled, and we will remember that we have as subjects of the King 70 millions of those of the same faith as yours, and we will consider all these things in dealing with you." In this way he believed we should not have had, as we had at present, a hostile Turkey and a Peace Treaty whose terms could not be enforced—which was an ignominious position for us. The policy we had adopted had violated the fundamental principle that policy must have some relation to the military force that was available to support it. (Cheers.)

He had on the previous day, Lord Chelmsford continued, heard the speech of Mr. Churchill on Mesopotamia—and it had to be remembered that Mr. Churchill had said his policy would be frustrated unless there was a lasting settlement with Turkey. He was inclined to ask the question had Mr. Churchill behind his policy the military force that could enforce it? If he had not it seemed to him that the chances of the success of his policy were small.

Turning to Persia Lord Chelmsford said that he could not help feeling that our actions were not up to our words and we had been inclined to "schoolmaster" Persia and not get into touch with public feeling and the democratic and national side of her politics. We allied ourselves to the reactionary elements in Persian politics and the result was that Persian suspicion became stronger that we were out for something for ourselves and not for the interests of Persia. The Anglo-Persian Agreement was opposed by the people of Persia and no Ministry had been able to summon the Mejlis to ratify it, and so it lapsed. In Persia we were profoundly suspect to-day. Our Empire could not be run in watertight compartments, and we could not ignore when we were the largest Mahomedan Power Mahomedan opinion. We should have to go to the Government of India for the necessary information and advice on these Eastern questions. If such a policy was pursued, they would not have the chaos they had now and England would not be the "back number" that she had in a measure become. (Cheers.)—"The Times."

APPEAL FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

Mr. Badri Nath Kapur has submitted a petition under section Criminal Procedure Code to His Excellency the Viceroy for the transfer of the case brought against him by Major Ferrar, District Magistrate, Lahore, as well as the case brought by him against Major Ferrar on the ground that Colonel Roe, Sessions Judge, Lahore, while referring the case to the High Court had passed remarks which were bound to influence the subordinate magistracy and to prejudice the petitioner.

The petition further says that Colonel Roe personally took records to the High Court, a very unusual procedure for a Sessions Judge, and that various judicial and and executive officers in the province were bound to be consciously or unconsciously, influenced. Major Ferrar being a Senior Deputy Commissioner. Further in these cases, the Courts would have to decide about the legality or otherwise of the act of Major Ferrar in firing a revolver upon a public place, and that the petitioner does not expect impartial justice in the hands of the judiciary of this province, and therefore, to some other province.

The Commission appointed by Central Khilafat Committee with Dr. Mohamed Alum, Barrister, as President to enquire into the complaints of official repression and high-handedness in the N. W. Frontier Province is now sitting at Lahore, and has co-operated two gentlemen from the Punjab Committee of Enquiry.—(A. F.)

THE ASSAM REFUGEES

ACCOUNT OF RELIEF WORK

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

It has been a very great relief to me indeed to have been able to pay a personal visit to Gorakhpur and to investigate on the spot what has been accomplished for the distressed refugees from the Assam Tea Gardens who were in such a terrible plight when I saw them at an earlier stage on their journey, at Naihati, Goalundo and Chandpur. I met the leading citizens of the town of Gorakhpur, both co-operators and non-co-operators, Hindus and Musalmans, and had long conversations with them. On the evening of the day of my arrival, a remarkable mass meeting of the citizens of the town was assembled at the shortest notice. I had sent a telegram asking that there should be no meeting on account of an injury to my foot which prevented active movement. But on reaching Gorakhpur the whole town desired a public meeting and I accepted their wish. The meeting itself, when it was held, was so large that my voice could not reach to more than half of it. There was extraordinary enthusiasm and not a single discordant note throughout. Every section of the community united in the common cause. Very many offers were made, at the conclusion of my appeal, and it was decided to continue to help the refugees in every way possible. The leaders at Gorakpur assured me that although definite instructions had been given to the refugees, both men and women, to send at once and report at Gorakhpur, if there was any distress, yet hitherto no serious cases had been reported. The voluntary workers, also, had not discovered any important cases. In order to make quite certain, I have asked the workers, under the leadership of the Congress Committee, to go round during the next fortnight to every village to which the refugees were sent and to make further enquiries as to whether any subsequent privation or trouble had occurred. I hope also to be able to make a second visit myself, if circumstances permit, and investigate again, on the spot, by going out to the villages. I wish to add, that I have sent special messages both to the Central Provinces and to the Andhra District, asking the Voluntary workers there also to give every possible relief to the few hundreds of refugees who came to Assam from these quarters. It must, however, be fully understood, that by far the larger proportion of refugees belonged to the Gorakhpur and Basti districts.

I feel certain that the public mind will be relieved by the publication of this report which follows. It only remains for me to present it, with this introduction, and to express the fervent wish that the work which has been so well begun in Gorakhpur may be carried on successfully to the end.

On the 22nd of May Swami Viswanand wired to the District Congress Committee, Gorakhpur, from Mokameh Ghat that labourers were reaching nek day and that facilities were to be arranged for them. Three or four labourers arrived the same evening, but the major portion of the first batch numbering about two hundred and twenty-seven arrived on the twenty-third by the morning train, when the relief operation practically commenced They were received by Sj. Brindabasini Prasad Varmah, the then President of the District Congress Committee accompanied by Dr. Deva Kant Jha, Moulvi Subhan Allah, Rais, Pt. Dasharatha Prasad Dwivedi, Babu Raghupal Sahai, Hakim Elias Khan, and others. The condtion of the labourers was most pitiable. Cholera, Typhoid, Scurvy were prevalent amongst them. They were suffering from hunger and want of nourishment. Their proverty beggars all description. Some of them were quite in a nude condition and some women were found covering their bodies with posters of Red Lamp cigarettes. On the persons of some of them, marks of violence were visible. Clear cane marks were seen on the back of one of the men who complained of the ill-treatment by the planters.

Dr. Deva Kant Jha, assisted by Sadho Saran and Sj. Gava Prasad accompanied by a batch of volunteers were put in charge of the relief operation under the control of the then President Sj. Brindabasini Prasad Varmah.

Excluding those who passed Gorakhpur without breaking journey at Gorakhpur (whose number was not very large) six thousand two hundred eleven labourers halted at Gorakhpur. No record has been kept of the actual villages to which the labourers may have gone, but the stations to which they have been booked can be ascertained from our records. The stations to which they have been generally booked are mentioned below:—

Gorakhpur District: Dharenda, Siswa. Bridgwanganj, Peppeganj, Bodorwar. Salyanwa, Chaurichaura, Deoria, Canpierganj.

Basti District: Basti, Khalilabad, Barhni, Mundarwa, Pachparwa, Babbnan, Csur, Reka, Shobratganj, Chilbia.

Gonda District: Gonda, Balrampur, Colvetganj, Lakermanchi Nawabganj.

Unao District: Unao.
Benares District: Benares.
Azamgarh District: Azamgarh.
Lucknow District: Lucknow.
Bahraich District: Bahraich.
Allahabad District: Allahabad.
Behar Province: Champaran (Bettiah).
Central Provinces: Jubbulpur, Raipur.

Of the labourers, many had been provided with tickets upto their destinations from Mokameh Ghat, Asansol and Bandel Junction. No record has been kept of the places where these persons have gone to, though they were provided with food and other necessaries.

Railway fare was provided for 2,760 labourers who were booked from Gorakhpur within these dates at full rates and the total amount spent on this item comes to Rs. 2,966-15-6. Medical expenses were very slight, as the hospital authorities very kindly agreed to look after the sick—our thanks are due to Lt.-Colonel Pearson, the Civil Surgeon, and Dr. Jasodanand, the Assistant Surgeon, and Mrs. Wood, the lady surgeon, as they also made arrangements for the messing of the relatives of some of the sick.

37 deaths have been reported—of these 4 were found dead in the train. Photographs of some of these were taken. One had died in a sitting posture, holding the handle-bar of train. The photo of this man is appended to this report. Funeral expenses were met by the Congress and the total amount spent comes to Rs. 176-4-0. In this connexion we feel it our duty to mention that the value or inventory of the belonging of those that died in the hospital are not available to us. This statement is necessary in view of the fact that one woman, Dusai Jhuria of Gunda, died leaving some ornaments and rupees forty three annas twelve (43-12) in cash. These articles were accidently discovered by the then President. He chanced to visit the Lady Dufferin Hospital. This woman died of Cholera and her belongings were about to be destroyed when he got them searched in his presence and had these articles recovered. He at once suggested to the hospital authorities the necessity of making an inventory of the possessions of those labourers who died in hospitals.

Clothes were provided to those who arrived in a nude condition and the amount spent in this connection comes to about Rs. 67/7.

The labourers have been provided with meals consisting of rice, pulse, bread, and vegetables. Weak and sickly persons have been provided with proper nourishing diet. Total expenses on this account amount to Rs. 736/15/6. The charges for the upkeep of the volunteers amount to Rs. 101/11/9 and other miscellaneous expenses including light charges, conveyance etc. etc. amount to Rs. 497/15.

The total amount of expenses incurred upto June 20th was Rs. 4,925/8.

Three orphans aged about ten, five and three whose parentage and home are not traceable. A small baby aged less than a month was found in the train unclaimed. These are being maintained by the Congress funds.

The support and reception accorded by the general public to the labourers have been very cordial. All sections have helped them by subscriptions in cash and in other ways. Some big Zamindars have expressed their willingness to provide facilities for settlement of those who have no home and land. One gentleman has very kindly provided for 45 labourers. The thanks of the Congress Committee and of all workers connected with the cause are due to these gentlemen. The labourers have been informed of these generous offers of the Zamindars and the readiness of the Congress Committee to provide facilities for employment. So far no labourers have come back from their homes, and it can, therefore, be safely said that they have got properly settled in their villages. We can definitely state that no labourers have enlisted so far.

This relief work has been in direct charge of the District Congress Committee which has worked throughout in connection with the Khilafat Committee and the Anjuman-e-Islam special mention should be made of Dr. Duna Kant. Jha who has worked day and night with great zeal and fervour. Among the volunteers Abdul Alim deserves a special credit for hard work. The names of Ramshankar, Mabugu, Abdul Rahim and Nazir should also be mentioned, though all the volunteers have done splendid work. Sadho Saran also deserves mention in this connection.

BINDHYABASINI PD. VARMAH,
Secretary.

Gorakhpur, June 24th, 1921.

QUESTIONS AT NEXT COUNCIL MEETING.

The following questions are to be put by Dr. S. S. Butliwala at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council:—

Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the intense overcrowding in the Railway Trains in Bombay and the accidents that occur on account of the Passengers travelling on the foot-board of the Trains. If so, will they be good enough to inform the Council of the steps proposed to be taken to prevent the overcrowding and the consequent accidents in Bombay?

Will Government be pleased to inform the Council whether they propose to revise the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons at a very early date in view of the fact that the pay and allowances of most of the subordinate services of this presiding have long since been revised and, if so, whether it is desirable to give effect to the orders of Revision from the 1st April, 1921?

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The well-known race-horse Lloyds was mentioned in a case in the court of the fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day in which a man named Naliniranjan Roy Chaudhury is being prosecuted on charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10,000. It was alleged by the prosecution that a Zemindar of Faridpur wanted to purchase a racehorse, and the accused was entrusted with the transaction. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was paid to him, and he gave an assurance that he had purchased Lloyds adding that receipts had been deposited with the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. It was further alleged that the horse was actually registered in the accused's name and that he refused to hand it over to the Zemindar. The case stands adjourned.

A Washington message states that President Harding has signed the Congress resolution thus ending the State of War with Germany and Austria.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Kurla-Trombay Railway, one is glad to hear, is sanctioned. I now beg to invite the attention of the Development Department, the B. B. and C. I. Ry., Company or any private firm to another scheme which the Railway Board has sanctioned, but which is escaping the notice of the public.

The Development Department does not confine itself to the exploitation of Salsette merely. It casts its eyes beyond the last of the "local" stations on the G. I. P. Railway as its Ambarnath item would show. Why should then the last of the suburban-stations on the B. B. and C. I. Ry line be apparently neglected?

Some time back you published a long list of new railway-routes the Railway Board is after expecting some to be taken up by the existing railway companies, others by public or private agencies. Among the latter is a route so next door to us that it would open up many more suburbs to cope with the growth of the city within a stone's throw of it.

I refer to the proposed Virar, Agashi, Arnala, Bassein railway. The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company may take it up as a feeder line, or extension of its main lines, the Development Department may under take it as one of its urgent schemes, or a private firm may go in for it as a profit-making deal. That it will be a paying venture cannot be gainsaid. The whole tract from Agashi to Arnala and southwards to Bassein is exceedingly rich in soil with a salubrious climate, and superabundance of water-supply. Even in its present ill-developed state, it promises a roaring traffic both passenger and goods for the new line, leave alone the boom in trade and the exodus one expects to this healthy area once it becomes readily accessible by rail.

To-day, from the railway-station of Virar one can get only as far as Agashi. Just out from here the really enviable spot only begins. But further even the tongas not to mention the motor-cars and bicycles will not easily drive. The antiquated Local Board never fails to exact its heavy taxes year after year with unerring regularity, but beyond painting their "pagrees" with glistening varnish, its members do nothing. The road to Arnala which, the least one expects, ought to be a tolerably good motor road to take one quickly to Arnala from its present railway-station, Virar, is left to its fate,—its condition to-day in the twentieth century and under the Union Jack being miserably worse than in the times of Chimnaji Appa and the Mahrattas. It is only for less than a mile that this road is so wretched. Mercy for the reckless neglect of this short space, the whole of the rich tract beyond remains closed to the travelling public for ever. Though Arnala would easily beat Versova with its cool sea-side climate, Santa-Cruz, Malad, Andheri, etc. with the fertility of its soil, Bandra, Goregaon, Borivli with its immunity from the mosquito and malaria, and Juvem (Juhu), Vile Parle, etc., with its sweet and nutritious water—for this unique combination of properties the Government has selected it as the permanent head-quarters of the proposed North Thana District—yet it is practically unknown to the people of Bombay. And what ought to be a fair and smiling country town, and a popular sea-side suburb of our City remains but for this gross disregard of the short distance of road a petty, out of the way hamlet. Arnala is likewise a large port being an important fishing centre, and the mooring station for the sea-borne country craft trade between Dativra, Surat, and Gujrat in the north, and Bhyndar, Bassein, and Bombay in the south. The country from Arnala southward to Bassein is equally rich and densely populated, but poor in communications. The roads are out of repairs and are open only to bullock-carts.

All told, one feels confident that this new railway project outlined by the Railway Board ought to prove a success. Let it be taken up preferably by the Development Department as it would open up many more healthy suburbs, for Bombay close to Virar, which though far inferior to Arnala both in climate and water is being fast crowded on account of its railway facilities. This scheme as providing scope for an indefinite range of sea-side bungalows for the upper ten next door to Bombay forms a better substitute for the costly Back Bay Reclamation which all now resent, and which unnecessarily deprives the world in general and this city in particular of one of the most picturesque scenes of the sea curving into the heart of a large city aesthetically.—Yours, etc.

BIS QUI CITO.

A CATHOLIC'S APPEAL.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Being a Catholic, I humbly and respectfully appeal to the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay and to the administrator of the Damaun Diocese in Bombay that they may graciously instruct priests to preach in every church about the Evil of Drink and to call upon the Catholics to give up the habit of drink entirely and at once. I trust that the Catholic Association of Bombay will also hold meetings to tell the people to join in this self-purification movement of India. Every other Social or Political, Catholic Association in Bombay, however small, should rise against an evil that has done immeasurable harm to the several Catholic Communities of Bombay.—Yours etc.

SEBASTIAN SEQUERA.

Balaram Building,
Haines Road, Byculla, July 4.

Tilak National Union, Mysore, announces that for the period ended 30th June last 166 persons registered as Congress members, 32 charkhas were introduced. It adds that the amount collected for the Swarajya fund was Rs. 45-0-0, and the annual subscription collected from Congress members at as. 0-4-0 each, was Rs. 38-8-0.

WHERE IS THE VICEROY?

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When every week has been bringing news either of arrest, imprisonment, or firing of innocent Indians, one feels constrained to ask "Where is the Viceroy", who has in his ripe old age ventured to take the reins of Government with the avowed object of doing Justice—sheer Justice—that has so long been denied to India? Is His Excellency having the slumber of Rip Van Winkle? What on earth then prevents His Excellency from carrying out what may be called his proud boast? The silence of His Excellency the Viceroy has been construed by the lesser bureaucrats in all the Presidencies as a "carte blanche" to carry on repressive policy and so the brute force has been let loose on innocent patriotic Indians. Thus His Excellency's silence has been a menace to Indians. When is this state of things going to end? If Lord Reading is a man of indomitable courage and sterling independence, as he has been portrayed to be, those responsible for such incidents as have been reported from Chandpur and Dharwar, and the policy of arrest and imprisonment going on elsewhere ought to be suspended forthwith pending investigation by an impartial Committee. If Lord Reading cannot do this much, surely his administration is bound to be a failure too.—Yours, etc.

JAYAKAR.

THE CRORE AND AFTER

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The crore is complete and the joy of the Congressmen is great. It would have been greater still had the sum been collected from amongst the masses and masses alone. The spirit of Lokamanya that watches from above our efforts for Swarajya, would have been highly pleased had this crore been realised by connections of 4 annas from the 4 crores of families out of 6 crores in India according to Mahatma Gandhi's calculation. This could have certainly been accomplished but for the dearth of workers and imperfect organisation, found in almost, all parts of the country, barring a few cities like Bombay. The low number of the Congress members, enrolled, also speaks of the same. One can give any amount of money to the Congress but cannot give any number of souls. The Congress has therefore to approach a crore of persons, which cannot be done unless it has a sufficient number of workers. The Congress has descended down to the plane of action from the giddy heights of "Tall Talk" and Mahatma Gandhi has declared 31st December 1921 as the last date for the Congress to establish Swarajya in India. Success will depend upon and be commensurate to the efforts of the Congress workers for Swarajya on one side and the readiness of the Nation to respond to the call of the Congress on the other. Signs are not wanting to show that the Nation is getting ready to respond to any call of the Congress. Only workers are required to take the message of the Congress to every cottage in India.

It is, therefore, my humble opinion that the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee should raise an army of one lakh "Non-violent Volunteers", through the Provincial Congress Committees. There should be a Central body, appointed by the All-India Congress Committee to Control and direct the activities of this army through the Provincial Congress Committees. The volunteers should wear an approved uniform throughout India; should have on their caps badges with the inscription—"Non-Violent Volunteer", and a small Congress Flag as designed by Mahatmaji.

The Nation must be spread over with a net-work of this organisation, if the Congress is determined to establish Swarajya by the end of this year and the organisation must be so complete and perfect as to enable the Congress to have access to every family in the Country and even to obtain a referendum vote in cases of highly controvertial matters, such as non-payment of taxes etc.—Yours, etc.

S. M. DESHPANDE.

Vile Parle, 5.

BEZWADA PROGRAMME.

REPORT OF 8 DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, July 5.

Information has been received from eight District Congress Committees out of fourteen regarding collection of money, enlistment of members, and working of charkhas upto 30th June as follows:—

In Jubbulpore members enrolled are 28,200 money collected is Rs. 28,000; Charkhas introduced are 2,280.

In Saugor members enrolled are 2,446, subscription to the fund is Rs. 16,400; charkhas working 4,500.

Damoh members to the Congress number 8,906, contribution to the fund is Rs. 9,000 number of Charkhas working is 2,750.

Raipur members number 8,000 the fund amounts to Rs. 7,000; Charkhas 1,000.

Bilaspur members to the Congress total 10,000; contribution to the fund is Rs. 11,000.

Betul members to the Congress number 5,285, money subscribed is Rs. 2,194 Charkha introduced are 418.

Hoshangabad members total 1,234; funds rs. 5,000; charkhas 3,225.

Chhindwara members are 9,000, amount subscribed is Rs. 14,000; charkhas introduced number 8,000.

N.C.O's. "CRIME" OF PRAISING CHARKHAS.

DISMISSED BY ASST. COLLECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, July 6.

Talati Trikamlal of Betia, who spoke on the advantages of Charkhas in a meeting of Non-Co-operators at Vejalpur, on the 9th May has been dismissed by the Assistant Collector and his appeal too has been dismissed by the Collector.

Panchmahal's quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund is Rs. 16,000 six thousand more than the allotted sum.

ZOOLUM IN VISAPUR JAIL

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Director of Information, while admitting that the prisoners are made to drag the heavy iron water carts and given the punishment of standing hand-cuffs indignantly denies the charges of torture and constant flogging and general brutality in the Visapur jail. He further admits that the prisoners are kept on conji for four days, that Govind was given a black cap and made to work for nine days on the water cart and that the medicine is not given to the prisoners occasionally when they try to avoid work by shamming sickness, but is absolutely silent about the men being needlessly made to wake up at 5.00 a.m. and to sit up till 6 a.m. without practically doing any work. For the further edification of the Director of Information and the Inspector-General of Prisons I send herewith a statement of another prisoner who has just returned from the Visapur Jail which not only entirely confirms the allegations made in the first statement but shows the revolting and barbarous cruelty practised by the warders on the prisoners in the sight of the Jailor to strike terror and to create moral effect like General Dyer, on the prisoners.

It also confirms the charge of constant flogging by the warders police Havaldars and Jamadars and the Jailor so much so that not a day passes without the bamboo danda being broken or torn to pieces.

The Inspector General admits that a Pathan made a complaint which was found groundless. Now in view of the constant flogging by the Jailor and the other authorities it is absurd to expect the prisoners to make complaints against the Jailor and other authorities when they fully realise that they would be severally punished by them the moment the back of the Inspector General is turned on the Jail what guarantee is there that they would not be punished for telling the truth and making a full disclosure?

The above facts, therefore, establish a conclusive case for an impartial inquiry and I appeal to the Government of Bombay to appoint a purely non-official or a mixed committee of responsible citizens to investigate the truth of the grave allegations. Further to elicit the truth it is, absolutely necessary that the Superintendent and the Jailor should be transferred from the Visapur Jail so that the prisoners would realise that they would not be the sufferers at their hands.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

The following is the statement of the released prisoner referred to by Mr. Ginwala:—

I was in the Burma Oil Co. During the Petrol Strike I was selling sweetmeats. I was arrested by the Police on a false charge of assaulting the police at my room and I was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment on 1st March 1921 by Mr. Athavale who refused to believe the evidence of my witness, Shivshanker.

I was kept in Doongri Jail for 15 days and thereafter I was sent to Visapur on 16th March 1921. I was not harassed in any way in the Doongri Jail. The Superintendent as well as the Jailor of the Doongri Jail are very kind hearted.

At Visapur the prisoners are grossly ill-treated by warders, Havaldars, Jamadars and the Jailor. On the very first day I was severely hit by the warder with his Danda or thick stick on the ribs as I asked a fellow prisoner to take off the Doongri Jail clothes and put on new clothes of the Visapur jail. I was nearly disabled for four or five days and I still feel the pain. I went to the doctor for treatment but he refused to treat me and asked me to walk off. I used to see the prisoners being flogged daily by the warders, Havaldars and Jamadars and the Jailor. Not a day passed without the bamboo stick being broken or torn to pieces. The warders also practise great cruelty on the prisoners. I have seen with my own eyes warders throwing down the prisoners on the ground for a slight fault and placing on his chest and abdomen two baskets full of earth, and standing on the top of the said baskets and beating the poor prisoners with his big *danda*. The Jailor daily used to flog the prisoners in the early morning if they happened to fall out of the line. In the evening all faults were reported to Jailor who used to flog us in Shed No. 4. The Deputy Jailor is very lenient. The Jailor is very harsh. We were made to wake up early in the morning sometimes at 3 a.m., sometimes at 4 a.m. and sometimes at 5 a.m., according to centres in which we were confined. We were given Damti bread and conji and made to clean our chains and sit till 6 a.m. when we were taken to the fields. I also saw one Sindhi prisoner being cruelly beaten by the warders in the presence of the Jailor. First his feet were tied in two places and then his hands were tied behind his back and six or seven warders began to beat him with their *dandas* and fists after putting a gag in his mouth. I saw blood coming out from his teeth and nose. His mouth was so swollen that he could not take food except conji for four days. This happened in the month of April. After Kalia Saheb, i.e., the Superintendent of the Doongri Jail, took charge from Mr. Brierley in May, 1921, the Sindhi and other prisoners were not molested. I saw Govind on the water cart. I saw swellings near his neck.

We were greatly disturbed in the night by the warders and police sepoys who used to pull our chains twice or thrice in the night to find out whether the chain was intact and consequently we did not get proper sleep. Besides the prisoners were not given sufficient time to answer calls of nature. Sufficient water was not given for drinking.

In the evening a tumbler full of water was given which was to be used for drinking during the night of washing face, etc., in the morning.

The prisoners were also flogged by the warder and sepoys in case they happened to possess tobacco and they are of their Gunny dress.

DHARWAR FIRING.

ARREST OF MR. GUETAL PLEADER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, July 5.

In connection with the Dharwar police firing seven more arrests were made on the 4th including Mr. Guetal, B.A., LL.B., who had been confined to bed for the last twenty days being severely beaten while picketing. He was taken in a tonga.

The same evening a big meeting was held and attended by five thousand people Speakers congratulated on their calm attitude the citizens of Dharwar exhorted them to be faithful followers of Mr. Gandhi.

MADRAS LABOUR TROUBLE.

INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Member for Labour, Hon. Sir Lionel Davidson, and Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, Member of Government arrived in Madras this morning in connection with the strike disturbance. It is understood that an emergent meeting of the Council is to be held to see law and order maintained in Madras. It is also understood that His Excellency will be glad to accord interviews to labour leaders in the city if they approached him. His Excellency's stay in Madras, it is understood, is at present for an indefinite period and his return to Ootacamund depends entirely on how events progress in the near future.

Mr. P. C. Roto, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. M. C. Rajah, one of the Adhi Dravida representatives in the Legislative Council had interviews with His Excellency to-day. Interviewed by a representative of the "Madras Mail" Mr. Rajah said that he was at present actually in hiding because he had been threatened with murder by a large number of Mahomedans of this city, the charge against him being that he had created a division among workers and induced Adhi-Dravidas to resume work.

It is understood that Mr. Gandhi is arriving at Tirupati to-morrow from whence he comes to Madras.

MILITARY'S ACTIVITIES.

After His Excellency left the place last evening three divisions of Leicesters Regiment with Lewis guns patrolled mill areas. Afterwards a cordon was formed round the disturbed area by six pickets, two furnished by the military and four by the reserve police. There was no further trouble last night.

STRIKERS' ATTACK ON HOUSES.

In connection with mill strike disturbance, it is reported that strikers numbering about 200 attacked the houses of Anglo-Indians residing in the vicinity of the disturbed area, but dispersed on the arrival of the police on the spot.

MILITARY MEN'S HARASSMENT.

A member of the Labour Union writes to the press stating that military men entered the Union premises, last night, without previous notice and disturbed members of the Union guarding the premises. They kicked and caned labourers, drove them from the verandah, broke down two gates of premises and also the signboard of the Union.

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MALEGAON RIOT INQUIRY

HOLLOWNESS OF IDENTIFICATION.

REVEALED AT CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Malegaon riot enquiry is dragging on Witness after witness describes the occurrences of the day of the riot in compartments, and after relating each incident he makes a trip across the Court, plunges into the crowd of accused, numbering one hundred and twenty-seven, and identifies a score or more, as having took part in that incident. Nearly the whole of the accused have, ere this, been accounted for in this way and compromised by the witnesses in one or other of their hauls. This procedure has gone on uninterruptedly since the commencement of the trial and it all seemed so simple and beyond reproach. But at today's hearing a rude awakening came owing to the reappearance of Mr. Karandikar of Satara, in the ranks of the defence counsel.

A witness had just returned to the witness box after making a fairly modest catch in the process of identification although he had declared previously he knew none by name. He identified them and compromised them in one of the occurrences of the day. Mr. Karandikar got up and remarked that there must be a little more seriousness about the business of identification. The witness in question must have seen the accused he had just identified many times before.

The Magistrate said that that was indeed the most serious part of their business and took up a lot of time.

Mr. Karandikar said the seriousness depended a great deal upon the manner in which the identification had been secured. He enquired whether the Court had been supplied with the statements made by the witnesses before the Police. It was necessary, he said, for the Counsel also to be supplied with copies of such statements in order to find out whether the witnesses' statements were consistent with their evidence in Court or not.

TheMagistrate replied that no such statements were furnished to him.

Mr. Karandikar, after arguing the point further, said he would illustrate the importance of his point by cross-examining the witness a little. The cross-examination revealed the utter hollowness and the cut-throat manner of the identification procedure and the revelation left the prosecution flabbfounded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF A CLERK.

Ramkrishna Mahadev, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Kashiker, cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, said on the 5th of May he was called before Rao Saheb Kokje, the Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of the investigation, and his statement was taken. On that occasion witness was shown about 3 arrested persons in the lock-up confined in three different cells. That was all the number then arrested. Witness identified some of them on that occasion. Some of the accused just pointed out by witness in Court were among those whom he had identified in the lock-up and there were others whom he had not seen previously in the lockup. Witness denied that he had seen the Police between the 5th of May and today and that he had ever informed the Police after that date that he could identify any more men

Witness was then shown accused Nos. 2 and 3. Witness admitted having just identified these two accused and also that he had informed the police about them. He did not know them by name but had given their descriptions to the Police. He did not sign the statement which he had made to the Police. He admitted that it was accused No. 2 who had helped to save Mr. Kashiker's house from fire. Witness was next shown accused No. 42 whom also he had just identified. Witness said this man was not in the lock-up when he was taken there. Witness was then shown accused No. 81. He admitted this accused was known to him for the last five or six years and lived close to his house. Witness further said that he had identified this accused in the lock-up.

At this stage Mr. Karandikar asked the Court to refer to the list of prisoners and find out on what date accused No. 81 was arrested by the Police. The Magistrate after referring to the list said he was arrested on the 15th of May.

Mr. Karandikar pointed out that the witness had just alleged that he had identified this accused in the lock-up, whereas as a matter of fact he had not been arrested at all on that date. This showed what a bold man witness was in making such light work of the identification business. It all looked such a genuine business, the witness going up and down and pointing his finger at persons but it must be remembered that in this manner many innocent men might be hanged.

Mr. Karandikar asked witness to tell again on oath that he had not seen the Police and not made any other statement or given information about anybody except on the 5th of May and witness repeated that he had not seen the police after that date.

Addressing the Court Mr. Karandikar said this was a typical case to show how necessary it was for the Magistrate to call for the statements of witnesses and supply copies to defence counsel to enable them to see how far each witness was consistent with his first statement.

The Magistrate admitted that that was the usual procedure but somehow in the present case he had not been furnished with the statements.

Mr. Pradhan for the prosecution said he had the statements with him and would furnish copies to the defence counsel

INVESTIGATING OFFICER IN COURT PRECINCTS.

Before the rising of the Court Mr. Karandikar said he had another point to mention. He said he pitied the situation in which the police investigating officers had been placed. There was, for instance, Rao Saheb Kokje sitting, leaning against a wall just outside the Court and listening to all that was going on inside. He might just as well have been provided with a seat in Court along with the rest of the Counsel.

The Magistrate: Do you mean he is sitting in the sun and has no place to sit?

Mr Karandikar: No, Your Honour. He is quite comfortably seated on a bench outside and in the shade, but my point is that an investigating officer should not be allowed in the precincts of the Court. (Laughter). No wonder that some of the men whom I saw instructing Counsel and sitting just behind me when I last appeared in this Court are today reckoned among the accused.

The Magistrate thereupon saw the point and asked Mr. Pradhan whether Rao Saheb Kokje was sitting there because he wanted to consult him. Mr. Pradhan said he had to consult him occasionally but he did not require his presence there and there was no objection to his sitting away from the Court.

That question was then dropped and Mr. Karandikar made a formal application for copies of the statements of witnesses made before the Police. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow.

The witnesses examined today were: (1) Suleman Haravan; (2) Abdul Hakim Fakruddin Sirdar; (3) Sitaram Joshi, a mechanical engineer employed in Pophale's Gin, (4) Sitaram Sakharam Karmarkar, Manager of Pophale's Gin and (5) Ramkrishna Mahadev, a clerk of Pleader Kashiker. The first two related the persecutions that the non-Khilafatists had been subjected to and the assaults on the day of the riot, and the last three described the burning of the temple etc., and identified a number of the accused.

MR. POPHALE'S EVIDENCE.

At today's hearing of the case the first witness examined was Mr. Vishwanath Madhavrao Pophale whose house and temple were burnt during the riots. He said when he saw the disturbances outside his house he shut the doors and went upstairs on the first floor of his house. This floor had a communicating door with the first floor of the temple. The Sub-Inspector knocked at this door and asked to be concealed somewhere. The witness concealed him in his cellar. As the disturbance and noise outside grew in intensity the Sub-Inspector seemed very much agitated and came upstairs and asked the witness whether there was any way of escape. Witness pointed out the parapet of the adjoining house which was about ten feet in depth from his own parapet. The Sub-Inspector did not dare to take the leap and went down stairs again. He then asked witness to lend him a *saree*. Witness gave it and the Sub-Inspector clad himself in the *saree* and issued out of the house with other inmates of the house. Witness did not see him afterwards and he himself went out from the rear and concealed himself in a friend's house till morning.

Mr. Venkatesh Keshav Kapse, a Brahmin Shroff, said on hearing of the riot he closed his shop and went to Pophale's house. When the disturbances increased witness went towards the Five Lamps to see if he could reason with the crowd, but finding it very turbulent he dared not approach. Accused Rascolbhoy Bori was seated near the Five Lamps. Once or twice he left his seat, went to the temple and came back and resumed his seat. Later witness heard him say: "What is the good of Hindu-Muslim unity if the Pophale's give shelter to the Sub-Inspector." When the temple and Pophale's house were burning, witness helped Pophale's family to escape.

Mr. Kashiker, pleader, was next examined. When the riot broke out he closed all his doors, went upstairs and watched what was going on from a window. After describing what he saw of the riot, witness was questioned at great length by the Prosecution as to the Khilafat activities. He said when the Superintendent of Police told him to "*samjau*" the people he convened a meeting on a written requisition signed by himself and two or three others. The notice convening the meeting was in his own handwriting. He spoke at the meeting and asked if anybody had to make any complaints in regard to the Imdadul Islam Fund. Ten or twelve persons got up and complained that they were being boycotted and harassed because they did not contribute to the fund.

PASSAGE AT ARMS.

At this stage Mr. Karandikar, pleader for the defence, objected to the evidence as to what took place at that meeting as having no connection with the charges against the accused.

Mr. Pradhan, public prosecutor, contended that the prosecution alleged that the Imdadul Islam Fund was the cause of the whole trouble and that, therefore, all that related to the fund was relevant. Whether it was the cause or not was a matter for the defence to show. In order to show that such complaints were made about the fund that he had called this witness.

Mr. Karandikar: It is not the complaints that gave rise to the riots, surely? It is not the repetition of the complaint a hundred times over that would make this piece of evidence relevant. It would be only the persecutions and the sufferings that these people have been subjected to, that would be relevant but that the witness could only say from hearsay.

Mr. Pradhan:—Similar complaints have already been recorded from other witnesses and this is only by way of corroboration.

Mr. Karandikar:—That they were boycotted may be good evidence but that they said a certain thing to a certain individual has hardly any connection with the accused in this Court.

Further examined by Mr. Pradhan, the witness admitted there was only one of the accused present at that meeting, viz. No. 45.

Mr Karandikar pointed out again that the last admission by the witness supported his contention that the accused, except the one that the witness had mentioned, had no connection whatsoever with that meeting and that, therefore, what took place at that meeting was not relevant.

In reply to Mr. Karandikar, the witness admitted that though accused No. 45 was present at that meeting he did not take part in it except that he made a disclaimer. Mahomed Shafi, accused No. 45, had pointed out at the meeting that it was not Moulvie Nazerali who had stated the Imdadul Islam Fund but the idea of the fund was conceived by one Ganpat who had come over from Chalisgaon and the Moulvie only gave shape to it. Witness further admitted that the decision which that meeting came to, viz., that no force or *zoolum* should be used in collecting contributions to the fund, was not unanimous.

After further arguments as to the relevancy or otherwise of the evidence, Mr. Karandikar requested the Court to note his objection.

Proceeding, Mr. Pradhan asked the witness for how long Mr. Bhaskerrao, the Sub-Inspector, was in Malegaon. Witness replied as Sub-Inspector he was there for six or seven years.

Mr. Pradhan: Was he a popular officer?

Mr. Karandikar: How is this relevant, Your Honour?

Mr. Pradhan: I want to show that he was a popular officer because Mr. Azad had said on a previous occasion that it was his overbearing manner which had provoked the riot.

Mr. Karandikar: Is it not a fact that even a villain should be protected? We are not going to justify the murder on the ground, and by speaking ill of the dead unless you compel us to do so.

The Magistrate, agreeing with Mr. Karandikar's contention, disallowed the question.

POLICE PATEL EXAMINED.

The police Patel, who was with the Sub-Inspector, was next examined. He said after the Sub-Inspector went into the temple, he concealed himself in a neighbouring house until he escaped next morning.

A YOUNG CONSTABLE EXAMINED.

A young constable was next examined and he related his escapades when he accompanied the Sub-Inspector and described how he effected his escape. When he had bagged a good number of the accused in the identification business, Mr. Karandikar pointed out to the Court that this witness was examined on the first day of hearing of the minor charges on the 10th of June and that on that occasion the witness had identified one accused less than he did today.

Cross-examined by Mr. Karandikar, witness said it was true he had not identified accused No. 47 on the former occasion but had identified him today.

Asked whether witness had ever gone to the lock-up and seen any of the accused in the interval between the 10th of June and today, witness unguardedly said Rao Saheb Kokje had sent him with a letter, but immediately correcting himself, witness said that the Deputy Educational Inspector had sent him with a letter to the Jail Master.

Mr. Karandikar asked why witness had mentioned the name of Rao Saheb Kokje. Witness replied it was a slip of the tongue. Continuing, witness admitted that he had seen accused No. 88 at the lock-up, but denied having exchanged any words with him.

Mr. Karandikar: You have just identified 15 accused. Did they all beat you?

Witness: How can I say? The crowd was so large.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

MALEGAON, July 2.

A NON-KHILAFATIST'S DEPOSITION.

The adjourned hearing of the case was resumed today and six witnesses for the prosecution were disposed of. Among them was the persecuted non-Khilafatist Amir Din Mahomed, a *saree* merchant. He said he was opposed to the Imdadul Islam Fund. In consequence there was a social boycott against him and his trade had suffered. Volunteers were posted near his shop with sticks in hand and they intimidated all weavers who brought *sarees* for sale to his shop. The result was that he had not purchased a single *saree* since the boycott. He had complained to the Superintendent of Police, to Mr. Mobedji, the District Deputy Collector, and to the Collector by letter. When the first named was in Malegaon, he again complained to him personally. He called Mr. Kashiker, pleader, and Mr. Pophale and told them to "*samjau*" him. They called a meeting at which witness was present and he and many others complained of the "*zoolum*" practised on them by the Khilafatists. Two asses were paraded carrying placards on which was writtenn "Don't sell *sarees* to these asses."

Mr. Joshi, pleader for defence: What have we to do with the asses, Your Honour?

The Magistrate: I don't know that you have anything to do with the asses.

Mr. Joshi: The prosecution will drag in every incident in Malegaon and connect it with the accused. Does the witness allege that any of the accused paraded the asses?

The witness admitted that young boys were driving the asses.

Questioned again by Mr. Pradhan, witness said he was boycotted by Khilafatists and all the accused in Court were Khilafatists.

Mr. Pradhan: Are those who boycotted you among the accused?

Witness replied in the affirmative and identified a number of accused who he alleged instigated and took part in the boycott.

Witness then described how he concealed himself on the night of the riot with nine or ten other opponents of the fund and how all of them in company effected their escape in the early hours of the morning to Nandgaon, where they remained for some days. Witness admitted having sent a telegram to the Collector, complaining of the persecution.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

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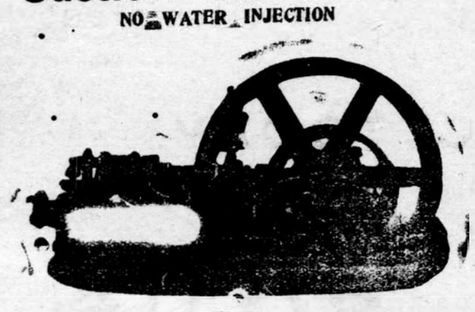

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INDIAN CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

The following are the extracts taken from the special representation to the Technical and Industrial Education Committee on the Faculty of Technology (Bombay University) made by Mr. Kapiram H. Vakil, B.A. M.Sc. Tech. (Manc.), A.I.C., on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau

"The subject of technical education was very carefull examined by the Industrial Commission and some of its conclusions have commanded themselves to general acceptance by the sincerity, fairness and depth of sound provision of the Commissioners. While this is not the place for a critical examination of these observations, my Chamber would still point out some of the salient features in refutation of the one-sided and prejudiced opinions expressed by certain parties against higher technical education for Indians. One of the stock arguments against Indians is that "students from the better class families do not really take up the technical education and many parents object to their sons doing so." This is a truism common to all nations. Even in England the technical talent is drawn from certain classes only. The Industrial Commission state "The supervising staff in a larger number of English industries is recruited entirely from one or other of two sources—from artisans who have worked their way up, obtaining the necessary theoretical knowledge by private study or in evening classes, or from young men who have some connection with the industry. It is very exceptional for a person unconnected with the industry to attempt to enter it." This is a peculiarity which Indians share with other nations. The difficulty of recruitment for industries was keenly felt by the Commissioners, who realised that unless special arrangements were made as outlined by them, it was difficult to make India independent of foreign technical assistance. The disadvantages of importing, recruits from abroad were clearly pointed out by the Commissioners who remarked, "The continuance of conditions which force the industrialists of the country to import so many of their subordinate supervising staff is clearly most undesirable. They form a serious handicap to progress and militate against the ideal of an industrially self-sufficing India. Many men brought from foreign countries are found unsuitable on their arrival here, others take a dislike to the country, or develop indifferent health and are generally a source of anxiety to those responsible for bringing them out."

My Chamber is fully alive to the conditions under which recruitment of Indian technical talent is made. While it recognises certain short-comings of Indians it is convinced that the unsatisfactory and poor results cited against them were the natural sequence of conditions which are dissimilar to those prevailing in other countries.

In the majority of industrial undertakings in this country the technically trained Indians have to work against very adverse circumstances:

Mr. Vakil, after citing the disabilities that Indians have to labour under, proceeds:

"My Chamber therefore strongly condemns the charges brought against the capacity and fitness of Indians for higher technological training and undertakings. Indians have been sinned against and maligned, and it is the considered opinion of my Chamber that to do justice to young Indians and to make India self-sufficient, the only course left open is to create a technological institution with a view to prepare leaders, supervisers, organisers and experts and thus prepare the way for filling all the leading executive positions in industries and commerce in this country by Indians. Once this is settled, my Chamber feels, that the bogey of insufficiency and inefficiency of the Indians would soon disappear. For this reason, the following scheme for a technological institution, under the first term of reference, is framed for the consideration of your Committee. This scheme asks for the foundation of a Faculty of Technology in the Bombay University and in doing so, my Chamber relies mainly on the findings of the Industrial Commission for the urgent necessity for a higher technological institute. The Industrial Commission has pointed out the necessity of drawing from the higher middle classes the recruits necessary to replace foreign imported men. It is true that upto now middle class Indians possessing higher intellectual qualifications than those of the rank of artisans and workmen have kept away from industrial careers, with the result that India has produced men of lower grade ability and capacity for the development of Indian industries.

At the Indian Industrial Conference of 1915, at which Sir Dorab Tata presided, Dr. Harold Mann moved a resolution for the formation of a Technological Faculty in the important Indian Universities. This resolution was supported by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and fully confirmed and passed by the Conference. Dr. Mann in moving the resolution pointed out that the time had come for the subject to be taken up on more liberal lines than had been the case in the past. He placed the case very strongly and pointed out that during his long connection with the Bombay University he had found that the idea was deeply rooted in the minds of Indians that culture was only obtainable by literary pursuits and those who studied Technology belonged to a lower plane of civilisation and culture. That was the reason why able Indians have not seen their way to take up technical pursuits and the remedy only lies in the University giving them the same place of recognition as other professions, like Commerce, Civil Engineering, Agriculture, Law and Medicine.

Before the scheme is discussed it is necessary to examine the contention that there is not "sufficient demand," for the "product" of a technological institute in Bombay. This argument has been carried so far and such importance is attached to it, that with painful surprise my Chamber found that the consideration of this most important reference was likely to be shelved on the ground of "insufficient demand" for highly trained Indians in industries. My Chamber, however confines its attention to the higher technological institute after-due consideration of the utility and potential value of such an institute. There are hardly any records to show that statistical figures have brought into being such institutions. In the majority of cases the institutions owe their origin to the broad-minded and liberal provision of sincere educationalists or well-wishers of the Community. My Chamber would like to know whether there are any records that justified the creation of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore; whether there are any records or figures justifying the creation of almost all the first class colleges and technical institutions in Great Britain, Germany and America. To apply the vulgar term "demand" from Economics to Education is to mistake the meaning and object of Higher Education. The fact remains that of all places in India, Bombay is the largest centre of a number of industries. The fact also remains that there is a large number of imported men working in the City and that the industrial progress and requirements of the country have not come to a standstill, but are constantly growing in every direction. To prepare the highest type of men by creating facilities and to supply the present and future wants of a growing and important industrial community could be the only reason for the creation of a technological institute. One can never prejudge the the necessity of an institution of this character by statistical figures, and sound commonsense will always indicate that the recruitment of professions can never be regulated by the laws of supply and demand. It is erroneous, therefore, to attempt to determine this issue on statistical figures. To be frank, my Chamber clearly lays down the object for which it demands the creation of a technological institution, and that is to aim at stopping the importation of technical skill from abroad of foreign men in India, and take the earliest opportunities to make the country self-sufficient and independent and self-respecting in matters affecting our vital industrial interests. This conclusion, my Chamber fears may go against the interests of certain privileged classes, whose sympathy it would be difficult to enroll in the interest of the higher Technological Institution for Indians.

Mr. Vakil then goes into details and speaks of the object of the proposed Technological Institute, the subjects to be taught therein, and of the number of students, admission qualifications, practical work, special subject, fees, scholarships and bursaries, buildings and equipments, location and site, the staff and its control.

In conclusion, my Chamber again wishes to lay stress on the immediate necessity of providing at an early date a Technological Institute in Bombay affiliated to the Bombay University under the Faculty of Technology. In expressing this view, it has in mind the great and important industrial developments of the Presidency and the growing public opinion for replacing imported men by Indians. Industrial progress in Western countries particularly in Germany, was the result mainly of the highest class of liberal technical education. Great stress was laid by the Technical Instruction Committee of Manchester in their report on the contribution of technical institutions to the progress of Germany. This Committee remarked "The technical schools were the root and base of the surprising industrial development of Germany and are the main contributors to this great economic result, it is no less certain that if we are to maintain our position as a great industrial community it must be by following and adopting the same methods."

The same liberal policy must be followed if India is to attain a pre-eminent position in the industrial world and that could only be done by means of a technological institution of University status, absorbing in the ranks of industry our ablest young men, who are at present drifted into non-productive professions. My Chamber, therefore, urges your Committee not to subordinate the consideration of higher technical education to the other lower grades of technical education and hopes that you will give it the first place of importance in your recommendations.

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FAMINE AT KULNA.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dr. Sir P. C. Roy, Principal of the University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, has addressed to us the following lines, appealing to the generous public of Bombay for monetary help or gifts of cloth on behalf of the famine stricken people of Kulna district in Bengal:—

I beg to invite the attention of the generous public to the fact that owing to the failure of crops for the last two years, a devastating famine has broken out in the south-western part of Khulna (Bengal) thereby causing acute distress and unbearable hardship to the inhabitants of those localities. A series of bad harvests, coupled with the cyclone of 1919, deprived the people of their staying power, and the total failure of the crop for last year has brought the people to the verge of destitution. The high price of cloth has almost reduced the people especially the women-folk to a state of semi-nudity. The sugering of the people knows no bonds. The condition of the people of Assasuni and Kaliganj Thanas beggars description—they have no food to eat, no clothes with which to hide their shame, no shelter against the weather. Most of the people of different villages have been completely hutless and utterly destitute. At present the distress has been so acute that men and women, hard-pinched by hunger, are compelled to sell their children for petty sums, and to commit crimes at which they would have shuddered in normal times. Cases have also been witnessed where women and children are living on trunks and tubers of plantain trees, unripe dates, kernel of the palm fruits and husks of grain. The total population of Khulna comes to about 14 lakhs and it may be safely asserted that at least one-fourth of it has been very badly affected, of which again close upon 2 lakhs of people need immediate help and relief. The Government have been sitting with folded hands and passively watching the situation. Seventeen private centres have already been opened within the affected area.

I have received only Rs. 4,632 and As. 2 from the public of Bengal—this small amount is but a drop in the ocean. Moreover if the people be not supplied with seeds at this time, the famine will turn into a chronic one. So, I fervently appeal to the generous public of Bombay to help us to save their dying countrymen. I also appeal to the philanthrophic mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to come forward with gifts of coarse cloth to cover the nudity of the women folk.

University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
Calcutta.

AGRARIAN AFFRAY AT MAHAGOAN.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON CAUSE OF TROUBLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 5.

In connection with the serious affray on 22nd May last in Mahagaon, (Pargana Chail) Allahabad District, between some Mahomedan Zamindars and Hindu tenants, which resulted in loss of life and injuries the United Provinces, Government has issued a communique stating that the affray was the result of disputes about the demands made by Zamindars for free labour of various kinds which the tenants refused to give under the influence of their Kisan Sabhas. It is satisfactory to know the communique says, that all differences between the parties have been adjusted by formal agreement and the case against both the sides has been postponed *sine die*. A 'panchayat' composed of independent representatives of both sides under the presidency of Mr. K. N. Knox, I.C.S., District Magistrate, settled the vexed questions of *hari* and *begari* on the basis of mutual concession and liberal compensation was paid into the court to the relatives of a killed and to injured persons. What at one time appeared to be a very difficult situation involving Mahomedans against Hindus and Zamindars against tenants has been brought, by tact and patience, to a satisfactory conclusion which will form, it may be hoped, a precedent for mutual understanding and peaceful settlement of similar agrarain questions in the neighbourhood.

SRIRANGOM MUNICIPALITY.

RESOLVE TO GIVE WELCOME ADDRESS TO MR. GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, July 4.

The Srirangam Municipality on requisition of twelve councillors convened a special meeting this morning and resolved that welcome address be presented to Mr. Gandhi, when he visits the town. A Committee was also formed to draft a report and make arrangements for the reception of Mr. Gandhi.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR AT GENEVA.

GOVT OF BENGAL APPOINTS ONE ASSESSOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Government of Bengal has nominated Mr. K. Chowdhury, member, Bengal Council, to be one of the two India's assessors at the Court of International Labour in accordance with the treaty of Versailles. The Court will sit at Geneva and the assessors from India will watch the interests of Indian labour.

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BECAUSE the throat is "the highway to the lungs" you should take Peps immediately it feels tender, sore or inflamed.

Peps are the wonderful healing and germicidal medicine which you breathe from pleasant dissolving tablets down the air passages into every nook and corner of the bronchials and lungs. Peps give *quick relief from pain and irritation*. They destroy dangerous disease germs; prevent the development of bad coughs, bronchitis and asthma; and strengthen and protect the throat and bronchial tubes against infection.

Peps are guaranteed free from opium and nerve-depressing drugs, and do not contain any of those throat-irritating ingredients found in formalin tablets.

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Telephone Message.

John—Hallow.

Harry—The Cricket Season has commenced.

J.—Yes.

H.—Is your kit alright.

J.—No. There are some odds that I want to buy, but can't decide where to buy.

H.—Have you tried DODHY SONS, Kanta Terrace, at Kalbadevi Road. They have just unpacked large consignments of English Cricket Bats, Balls, and Leg guards, etc., and also there own FACTORY made goods. Let us go there this afternoon. They are the BEST and CHEAPEST.

J.—Do they undertake repair also.

H.—Yes. They do, and do it VERY NICELY, and their CHARGES ARE MODERATE. I had my bat repaired from them.

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Warli Bombay, 18.

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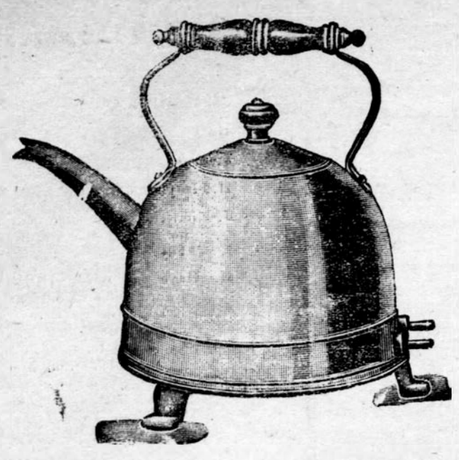

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